The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,898 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1887.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	Friday.
L NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haselwood	21st Jan.
M SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	28th ,,
M ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	4th Feb.
L VERONA	3116	600	R. F. Briscoe	11th ,,
L SIAM	3041	500	G. L. Brooks	18th ,,
L MALWA	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th ,,
M KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	4th Mar.
L NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	11th ,,
L ASSAM	3033	500	J. P. Hassall	18th ,,
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	25th ,,
M TASMANIA	4428	800	C. G. Perrins	1st Apl
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	8th ,,
L NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haselwood	15th ,,
L COROMANDEL	4196	800	I. Reeves	22nd ,,
M SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	29th ,,
L PESHAWAR	3000	600	L. H. Moule	8th May.
L SIAM	3041	500	G. L. Brooks	13th ,,
L CATHAY	2983	500	E. Asshdown	20th May.

TUESDAY.

M HENGAL ..... 4752 900 W. B. Andrews ... 24th

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st Jan.
COROMANDEL	4196	800	I. Reeves	4th Feb
PESHAWAR	3000	600	L. H. Moule	18th ,,
CATHAY	2983	500	E. Asndown	4th March.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, January 8, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. RALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Jan.	1st Mar.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Feb.	20th ,,
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th ,,	10th April.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th March	1st May.
D. RALDUINO	5,000	800	1st April	20th ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA ...	4,000	12th Feb.

For Handbooks of Information and othe particulars egarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 12, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
WORWAERTS	F. Radonicich	2800	450	20th Jan. 1887
PANDORA	P. Mersa	3500	550	3rd Feb.
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger	3500	550	16th ,,
POSEIDON	G. Doucich	4600	600	3rd March.
THISBE	L. Lemessich	3800	450	16th do.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 15th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
AMPHITRITE	G. Gelcich	4,500	650	14th Feb.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI
Agent.

Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Dec. 16, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander	1887.
s.s. ARABIA	3,544	480	Capt. J. Laird	25th Jan.
s.s. BRITANNIA	3,069	480	Capt. F. Blight	19th Feb.
s.s. VICTORIA	3,558	480	Capt. Wm. Russell	1st Mar.
s.s. PERSIA	3,560	480	Capt. R. Hutchison	26th ,,
s.s. ROUMANIA	3,357	480	Capt. J. Harris	9th April
s.s. ARABIA	3,544	480	Capt. J. Laird	23rd ,,
s.s. BRITANNIA	3069	480	Capt. F. Blight	7th May.
s.s. VICTORIA	3357	480	Capt. Wm. Russell	25th ,,

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, December 27, 1886.

HALL LINE STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT OFFERS.

THE S. S. 'MERTON HALL,' 4,100 tons, 500 H. P. Captain BARNES, will sail as above on the 8th March.

She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to,

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st January, 1887

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on FRIDAY, 21st Jan., 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 24th Jan. (on arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on THURSDAY, 20th January, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on FRIDAY, the 28th January, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 22nd January, at 5 p.m.

s.s. KANGRA..... 1978 tons, about 18th March.
s.s. HEWZADA..... 2078 ,, ,, 15th April.
s.s. HAZARA..... 2078 ,, ,, 13th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, January 19, 1887. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GLOVES, TIES AND SCARFS,
&c., &c.

	Rs.	a.
Gent's White French Kid Gloves, one or two Buttons ..... per pair	2	4
Gent's Gold Tan Cape Gloves, one Button, per pair	3	4
Do. do. do. do. two Buttons do.	4	4
Do. fine Yarn Ringwood Gloves ..... do.	1	14
Do. Military or Parade, white thin Buck. do.	3	8
White Cambric Ties, all widths, each 8 as., per doz.	5	8
Do. do. Bows do. each 10 as. do.	7	0
Black Silk and Satin Mess Ties, all widths ... each from as. 12 to	1	12
Do. do. do. Bows do. ... each	1	4
Do. coloured fancy mixed Pin Scarfs in great variety ..... each from Rs. 2 to	3	0
Do. do. do. do. Knot and Ring Scarfs from Rs. 2 to	3	8
Do. do. do. do. Bows ..... each	1	4

Cardigan Jackets and Vests.
Wool Scarfs and Mufflers.
Travelling Rugs and Mauds.
Cholera Belts.
Bathing Drawers, &c., &c.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
HOSIERS, HATTERS AND GLOVERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HELMETS, HATS, CAPS.

NEW STOCK,
LATEST FASHIONS
IN SHAPES AND COLOURS.

	Rs.	a.
Regulation Helmets, covered White Doe, Silk lined, light and pliable, very best quality, each	20	0
Do. do. White Drill on Felt, green lined, each.	14	8
Ellwood's Patent Air Chamber Helmets, Double Felt, inside soft and yielding, light and comfortable, great protection from sun ..... each	18	0
Do. do. do. do. smaller size, for Ladies' wear ..... each	17	0
The "Tuson" Double Brim Air Chamber Helmets, Drab Felt, light and cool, excellent protection ..... each	14	8
Ellwood's Universal Sun Hats, covered finest White Drill, green lined ..... each	14	0
Ellwood's Shikar Hats, covered strong Brown Drill, the best Hat for district use ..... each	13	8
Andre's Double Terai Hats, new shapes, in Drab or Seal brown Felt ..... each	17 and 17	8
Gent's Double Drab Terai Hats, good quality, each	8	0
Felt Hats for Evening wear, all the newest shapes, extra light for India.		
Black Felt Hard round Crown, medium brim, each	8	0
Do. do. square do. do. each	8	8
Dark-brown Hard Felt round Crown ..... each	8	0
Light-brown do. do. ..... each	8	0
Soft Tweed Hats, all new patterns and shapes, each from Rs. 3 to	4	9
"Deerstalker" Travelling Caps, in large variety, each from Rs. 2-8 to	3	8
Lawn-Tennis Hats, Belts, &c.,		
Puggrees of all descriptions,		
Gilt Spikes and Chains for Military Helmets, &c., &c., &c.		
Uniform Cases, Helmet Cases, Trunks, Bags, and Portmanteau.		

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
HATTERS, HOSIERS, AND GLOVERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FRENCH CASHMERE,
ALL WOOL.

Black, Navy, Slate, Prunne, Grey, Maroon, Black. Cash from Rs. 2-4 per yard.
Coloured. Cash from Rs. 2-12 per yard.

Patterns Free.

WATSON AND CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

A DIVIDEND has been Declared for the six months ending 30th September 1886 at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

Holders of "Bearer" shares can receive payment at the Office here.

By order of the Directors,

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager.

Bombay, 15th January, 1887.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION IN INDIA.

	Rs.	a.
BATS, Best English make, gent's ..... each	6	8
Do. do. Cork-handled gent's ,,	7	8
Do. do. Pinder's Pull Tight, with a screw adjustment which enables the Player to keep his Bat tightly strung ..... ,,	14	0
Do. do. Champion match, Plain strung ..... ,,	9	8
Do. do. do. double strung ,,	11	8
Do. do. do. cork handled. ,,	10	8
Do. Treacher's "Ne Plus Ultra," the latest pattern ..... ,,	10	0
Do. The Demon Slazengers ..... ,,	12	8
Do. The Victor Forhams ..... ,,	12	8
Do. Ayres' Champion ..... ,,	12	12
BAT COVERS, Tanned Canvas with leather handle ..... ,,	2	0
HANDLES for Tennis Bats, India Rubber ..... ,,	1	0
NET BAGS for holding Tennis Balls ..... ,,	1	0

	Rs.	a.
BALLS, best India-Rubber, Enamelled, Regulation ..... Per dozen	5	0
Do. best Flannel covered, Silk sewn, Regulation size ..... ,,	8	8
Do. do. do. Champion, Undersewn do. ,,	9	8
Do. do. Waterproof, Seamless perfect, the best Ball yet introduced. ,,	12	0
Do. Ayres' do. ,,	12	0
NETS, Strong Cord, with Poles complete, 7 by 2½ Regulation Club	11	8
PRESSES, in plain mahogany, with Screws ..... ,,	7	8
SHOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated India-rubber Soles ..... Per pair	10	0
A complete set, consisting of 4 best Ash Bats, 6 covered India-rubber Balls, strong Cord Net, with poles, stay ropes, pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in dealwood case	47	8

REGULATION BALL.
PERFECT SIZE AND WEIGHT, ALWAYS GIVE SATISFACTION.
Rs. 8-8 per doz.

THE NEW PERFECT SEAMLESS
LAWN TENNIS BALL,
Made specially for Messrs. Treacher & Co., is by far the best wear-resisting Tennis Ball yet introduced.
Rs. 12 per doz. cash.

RACKETS, BADMINTON, FENCING, FIVES, GOLF, QUOITS, POLO, FISHING TACKLE. SPORTING AMMUNITION. CRICKET.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL.
THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY
KALBADEVIE ROAD,
ABOVE KALBADEVIE POST OFFICE,)

BEG to announce to the Nobilities and Gentries of Bombay that they have opened a "First Class Studio" under an eminent Artist from Europe, who has an experience of fifteen years in the largest studios of Paris, Berlin and Hamburg, undertake to execute business in every branch of Photographic, Oilpainting and enlarging from minature to life size in the best styles at moderate prices.

Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Office open from 8 a. m. to 6. p. m. for any previous engagements.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

THE PERFECTION OF A CIGAR
IS THE "SALISBURY" MADE WITH THE FINEST IMPORTED
JAVA TOBACCO,
BY SPENCER AND Co.,
At their Factory in Trichinopoly by experienced workmen.

IT IS
Havannah-shaped, 6 inches long, put up in neat Cedar wood boxes of 50.
Price Rs. 2-8, per box.
Four boxes or 200 cigars can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1.
or
Twenty boxes containing 1,000 cigars can be delivered at any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee* for Rs. 185.

THE
"BEACONSFIELD"
is equally good.
Made from precisely the same tobacco.
Manufactured in three sizes to suit different tastes.
Packed in neat Cedar wood boxes of 100.
No. 1. 4½ inches long Rs. 3-0 per box
No. 2. 4" " 2-12 do.
No. 3. 3½" " (thin) 2-8 do.
The following quantities of each can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1.
Boxes of No. 1, 4 Boxes of either No. 2 or 3
or
1,000 cigars delivered to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee.*
No. 1, Rs. 125. No. 2, Rs. 112-8. No. 3, Rs. 100.

THE
"Gold Mohur"
is a mild Havannah-shaped cigar.
Made from selected Dindigul tobacco
in boxes of 100.
No. 1, Rs. 16 per 1,000. No. 2, Rs. 15 per 1, 3 Boxes No. 1, or 4 Boxes No. 2 can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1,
or
1,000 cigars o any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee.*
No. 1, Rs. 112-8. No. 2, Rs. 100.

THE
"SIESTA"
is a rather fuller flavored cigar, with reed.
Made from selected Dindigul tobacco
in boxes of 100.
Rs. 15 per 1,000.
300 of these cigars can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1,
or
1,000 Cigars to any address in Great Britain, *free of all charge to addressee.*
for Rs. 117-8.

SPENCER AND CO.,
MADRAS, BANGALORE AND OOTACAMUND.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.

WE have pleasure in informing our constituents that we have JUST RECEIVED the following NEW GOODS in great variety, and most fashionable make for gentlemen.

BLACK, (PURE) SILK SOCKS; Embroidered Fronts; for evening wear, latest designs, ... per pair	Rs.	11	8
BLACK AND COLORED PURE SILK SOCKS, with Clocks ... ... ,,		9	8
WHITE KID, BLACK POINTS, 2 Buttons, best quality only ,,		3	12
WHITE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, Orleans Bordered ... each ,,		3	0
SILK WINDSOR TIES, Light Colors ... ... from ,,		1	4
WHITE SILK AND SATIN PIN SCARVES; Very elegant and richest quality ... ... ,,		2	8

And a large Selection of Silk Squares, Mufflers, &c.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

GUYOT'S TAR CAPSULES
CONTAINING PURE NORWEGIAN PINE TAR.

A specific for CHEST AFFECTIONS such as obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Phthisis irritation of the Chest and Lungs, also Catarrh of the bladder, etc.

The use of the Capsules, combined with that of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a lotion, will promptly cure ECZEMA, DHOBY'S ITCH, RINGWORM, PRICKLY-HEAT and all other skin-diseases.

The Capsules are specially recommended to those persons who have an aversion for the taste of Tar as a drink, and two or three them taken before meals possess the same medicinal properties as ne Table spoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution.

The name of Guyot is stamped on each Capsule, and the labels bear E. Guyot's signature printed in three colours, without which none are genuine.

Manufactory—19 rue Jacob, Paris.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY :—TREACHER & Co., Ld., KEMP & Co., Ld., THOMSON & TAYLOR, COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF KEY-WINDING WATCHES.

OWING to the increasing demand for KEYLESS WATCHES, the Directors of the Company have resolved, with a view to make room for a new stock shortly expected, and which is specially manufactured for Indian wear under the direct supervision of our Mr. Marcks, during his recent visit to Europe, to dispose of the Key-winders at greatly Reduced Prices.

The greater number of these Watches are fitted with highly finished movements and carefully adjusted.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

If Mofussil purchasers will kindly describe the kind of Watch they need, and state the amou thy desire to invest, we shall give our careful attention to the orders being promptly attended to.

A written guarantee accompanies each Watch, besides Case, Spare Glass, and Spare Mainspring.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

CHEESES.

GLOSTER, Finest rich, Per lb., As. 14, in cut.	STILTON, In jars, only, Per 4 lb. jar Rs. 6.	GORGONZOLA, Rich and mild, Per lb. Rs. 1-6.	GRUYERE, Selected creamy mild, Per lb., As. 14.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS,
CHAINMAKERS.

CENTRE SECOND WATCHES.

A fine large size, Sterling silver, keyless, crystal face watch, with long Centre second hand, and pusher to stop the balance. Very neat appearance, strong and durable. Especially useful to Doctors Engineers. Price Rs. 60. 2 years guarantee.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

We just received a small consignment of white metal keyless Chronograph watches of excellent quality. Price Rs. 50.

A decided improvement in these watches and likely to be much appreciated by horse-timers will be ound in the Second hand starting direct from the figure 12 without retrograding first to the extent o 1-5 of a second as is the case in almost all Chronograph watches.

SILVER REPEATER WATCHES.

Many persons have hitherto been debarred from buying one of these useful watches on account of heir high prices. We have succeeded in manufacturing a Repeater Watch far less complicated in onstruction than those hitherto sold, and are now able to offer a fine hunting or cut-hunting, keyless

REPEATER WATCH.

In extremely heavy Sterling silver case for Rs. 165 only.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, & SECUNDERABAD.

BOURNE & SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

Studio open from 9 a.m., to 4 p.m.

NOW READY.

[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4 ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes; nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E. C.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co. Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S. King, Canada Buildings, King St., Whitehall.
Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALFRED THEATRE.
LAST FOUR NIGHTS ONLY OF
VOLPI'S
LONG CELEBRATED TROUPE OF
DOGS, MONKEYS, GOATS, BEARS, ELEPHANT, &c.
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
SATURDAY 22ND. JANUARY 1887.
FOR FAMILIES & CHILDREN
Children half price, only on 1st, 2nd, & 3rd. Class.
Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
PRICES.—Rs. 2, 1-8, 1, & as. and 4 as.

NOTICE.

UNDER rule 16 of the Rules of the EURASIAN and ANGLO-INDIAN DEATH BENEFIT FUND, the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Fund will be held in the rooms of the Association, on MONDAY, the 31st January 1887, at 8 p.m., to consider the minutes of the last General Meeting, to receive the report of the Trustees on the Administration of the Fund for the year ending 31st December 1886, also Statement of Income and Expenditure and Auditors' certificate as to State of the Fund and Securities.

The Members shall also appoint Trustees and a Secretary and Treasurer, the existing office bearers retiring, but being eligible for re-election.

H. W. SWINDEN,
Secretary.
Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Death Benefit Fund,
Bombay, 22 Forbes Street, 13th January 1887.

TO CONTRACTORS.

I.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the COMMISSARY of ORDNANCE, BOMBAY up to 12 noon on 14th Feby. 18-7, for the supply of miscellaneous and others stores (more or less) to the Bombay Arsenal from 1st April 1887, up to the 31st March 1888. The term "more" includes the supply of stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original tender.

II.—Printed forms of "Lists or Schedules" of the stores (more or less), for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, and obtainable at this Office daily up to 100 February 1887 between 10 a.m., and 4 p.m., (Sundays and holidays excepted).

III.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms, which are procurable on application at this Office at the rate of two Rupees for each set.

IV.—Tenders will be opened at this Office at 12 o'clock on Monday the 14th February 1887. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

V.—All further particulars obtainable from the undersigned.

W. D. B. FENTON,
Captain, R. A.,
Commissary of Ordnance, in Charge.
Bombay, 17th January 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAWA GIRDHARIDAS LAXUMANDAS of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, the Executor of the last Will and Testament of Bawa Ballaram Motiram, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having or claiming to have any interest in the same by way of purchase, gift, mortgage, lease, inheritance or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned in the Mutton Market, Fort, within 14 days from this date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

"All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Bhandarwada Road, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 186, 7501-43 and 4833 and assessed by the Municipality under No. 1, containing by admeasurement 36 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the West by the Bhandarwada Cross Lane, on or towards the North by the Dungadevi Lane, and on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage, and which said premises are at present in the occupation of the said Bawa Girdharidas Laxumandas and his tenantes"—Dated the 19th January 1887.

DHANGAR LAXUMAN RAVJI.
Purchaser's Attorney.

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A COMFORTABLE HOME and good table offered to three gentlemen, by a European Family residing in the Fort. For terms apply "BETA," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

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THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are with all latest improvements and are complete in accessories and can be had for cash or by monthly payments called the hiring system with option of purchase. Full particulars post free. 5, Church-gate street, Bombay.

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OUR metal keyless, medium size, "CONQUEROR" watches are unrivalled.—KANNY & Co., Watchmakers, 6, Rampart Row.

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VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

WANTED a PARTNER with 10 to 15 thousand Rupees in a lucrative firm, 10 per cent. interest guaranteed. Apply W. X., care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

SITUATION WANTED by a Competent European Carding and Spinning Master, good references for ability and sobriety. Apply to J. S. D., care of this Paper.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOXHOUNDS FOR SALE.—Available from 1st March 1887. H. H. the Rao of Cutch Foxhound. Full particulars as to price, pedigree &c. &c., on application to L. S. ASHBY, Bo. Pol. Dept. Bhuj, Cutch.

ROLLED Iron Shafting, ½" to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Frictional Couplings, as exhibited by the Kirkstall Forge Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

TRAVELLING BATH TUBS.—Fitted with Wicker Basket, stout leather Strap and Buckle, and Patent Lock,
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, ustrian Rugs Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets, All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street

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SEQUINS, Mohurs, Spangles, Stars, Gold and Silver Braids, Buttons, Tinsels just received. Also complete Albums of Fancy Costumes on view for those who require them, made at CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church Gate Street.

VIENNA BEER.—Just received a consignment of Dreher's Vienna Beer in excellent condition in cases of 4 doz. qts. and 6 doz. pints at Rs. 6-4 per doz. qts. and Rs. 4 per dozen pints. Apply to VOLKART BROTHERS.

BRAN CAKES, BRAN BREAD, GLUTEN Bread, Gluten and Almond Biscuits. PEARSE, Apollo Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of Grey and coloured piecegoods, twist, &c.

7 cases red border white sarries.
20 " coloured prints.
3 " " shawls.
1 " " lady's cloth.
2 " " woollen cloth.
2 " " gagrapat.
5 bales grey shirtings.
3 " dhoties.

On account of the concerned—
8 cases blacking.
2 " loaf sugar.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder on account of the underwriters ex Mary McMasters.

H. S. S. & Co., 209 bags damaged Mauritius sugar.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, January 20, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

AUCTION SALE
OF
READY-MADE CLOTHES
for
LADIES, GENTLEMEN & CHILDREN
at
No. 20, Church Gate Street, Fort.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Mr. Louis Strauch to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m.

A large stock of ready-made clothes consisting of gentlemen's complete suits, dress coats, frock coats, morning coats, trousers and overcoats, boys' and children's suits, overcoats and trousers of every description, ladies' ulsters, mantles and mantlets, neckties, shoes, slippers, &c.

Property on view from MONDAY, the 17th inst., between the hours of 8 a. m. and 7 p. m.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, January 20, 1887.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT NAIGAUM.

On TUESDAY, the 8th day of February 1887, at 3 o'clock p. m., BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Bai Kuvarbai, widow and Administratrix of Rastamjee Edalji Wallace *alias* Surti deceased,

All the right, title and interest of the said Bai Kuvarbai as the Administratrix of Rastamjee Edaljee Wallace *alias* Surti deceased in all that piece or parcel of Fazandari ground with the dwelling house thereon situate at Naigaum in the Island of Bombay on the south side of the road from Sion to Mahim now called Dadar Cross Road, assessed under Ward No. 838, Street No. 198, Naigaum, and containing by admeasurement 165 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the said road from Sion to Mahim now called Dadar Cross Road, on the east by the house formerly of Doming Jusee Bared and now of Mingpel Dooming Barel, on the south by the vacant ground formerly belonging to Luckmond Thakoor and now to Manick Ben Thakur, and on the west by the house formerly of Alloo Baras and now of Antone Francis Bras and now in the occupation of Mr. R. Rosario, a tenant of the said Bai Kuvarbai Administratrix.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, Solicitors to the Vendor at their Office No. 20, Esplanade Road, National Bank Building, or to the undersigned Auctioneer.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer.
Bombay, Jan. 20, 1887.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

OPENING OF FURTHER SECTIONS, SOUTH DECCAN LINE.

SUBJECT to the confirmation of Government, the line from Dharwar to Deuli, 56 Miles, will be OPENED for GOODS and PASSENGER TRAFFIC on the 21th instant.

The train service will be as follows:—

UP	P.M	P.M.	DOWN.	P.M.	A.M.
Leave Dharwar	11 55	2-45	Leave Deuli	7-40	2-45
	A.M.				
Do. Londa	4-35	7-20	Do. Londa	9 13	10-3
Arrive Deuli	5-30	8-37	Arrive Dharwar	10 35	3-40

Arrangements are being made with W. I. P. Railway for through booking between Stations on the S. M. Railway and Mormugao and Bombay.

For further particulars see Notices at the Company's Stations or apply to the Company's Traffic Manager, Dharwar.

G. M. STEWARD,
Agent, S. M. Railway.
Dharwar, 8th January 1887.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR FOUR MONTHS, ONE BRIDGE INSPECTOR, Salary Rs. 300 per month. ONE SUB-INSPECTOR, Salary Rs. 100 per month.

APPLICANTS must be well acquainted with erection of Iron Trusses and accustomed to high scaffolding. Send copies of certificates to the undersigned.

GEO. ANDERSON,
District Engineer, Malabar.
Calicut, Jan. 8, 1887.

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ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new
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BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &C., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &C., such as has never been seen in India.

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NEW INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, in pursuance of Section 136 of the Indian Companies' Act 1882, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above named Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Gaddum Bythell and Company, Nos 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of February 1887, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators, and also of determining by extraordinary resolution the manner in which the books, accounts, and documents of the Company and of the Liquidators thereof shall be disposed of. Dated this 28th day of December 1886.

F. HOOPER
SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE BUNSHAH } Liquidators.
DORABJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY

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CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR
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THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every clime of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful those, now life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also the Natives of the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, his preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

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COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise slolely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from gratiful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s, 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

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PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE
LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable. Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. Dr. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; B. S. MADON & Co., Bombay; B. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYELL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Peputmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE ALLEN & Co., Lucknow; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co. and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying so-called "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read "the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirits and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price 4s. 6d., free of any of the Agents, or DR. DE ROOS' Medicine.

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All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

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For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
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COONOOR—NILGIRIS.

VISITORS to COONOOR will find all the comforts of a home at this popular Hotel at moderate terms. Accommodation may be had in private or TABLE D'HOTE apartments.

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Pleader.
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THE POONA POULTRY SHOW
OPEN TO ALL INDIA.

The Committee have much pleasure in announcing that there will be
A POULTRY SHOW AT POONA
ON THIS THE THIRD WEEK IN JANUARY,
which, it is hoped, may become a permanent addition to the Poona Cattle and Agricultural Show.

UNDER THE GRACIOUS PATRONAGE OF
THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

Their Excellencies Lady Reay and Lady Arbuthnot have also kindly consented to be Patronesses.

The following ladies have kindly consented to join the Committee for the purpose of the Poultry Show only:—

Mrs. Wardrop. Mrs. Naylor.
Mrs. LaTouche. Mrs. Ozanne.
Mrs. Downing.

Joint Secretary for the Poultry Show.—Mr. S. Kyte.

The Committee are very desirous of encouraging the importation of fresh foreign birds of the truest breeds into this Presidency, and for this reason the following special prizes are offered:—

CLASS I.
LORD REAY'S PRIZE, Rs. 50.
For he best Pen or Basket of true bred Dorkings.

CLASS II.
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR CHARLES ARBUTHNOT' PRIZE, Rs. 50.
For the best imported Pen or Basket of true bred Cochins.

CLASS III.
MR. ARTHUR CRAWFORD'S PRIZE, Rs. 50.
For the best Pen or Basket of true bred Busrah Fowls

CLASS IV.
GENERAL KNOWLE'S PRIZE, Rs. 50.
For the best Pen or Basket of true bred Brahmahs

CLASS V.
THE SOCIETY'S PRIZE, Rs. 50.
For the best Pen or Basket of true bred Spanish Fowls

CLASS VI.
THE SOCIETY'S PRIZE, Rs. 50.
For the best Pen or Basket of true bred Hamburghs

CLASS. VII.
THE HONORABLE MR. NAYLOR'S PRIZE, Rs. 25.
For the best Pen or Basket of true bred Malay or Game Fowl.

The following Prizes are also offered by the Society for the best Pen or Basket of Half or Cross Breeds:—

CLASS VIII. (Brahmahs.)

1 Brahmahs bred with Busrah 10	3 Brahmahs bred with Dorking 10
2 Brahmahs bred with Game 10	

CLASS IX. (Cochin Chinas.)

1 Cochin Chinas bred with Busrah 10	3 Cochin Chinas bred with Dorking 10
2 Cochin Chinas bred with Game 10	

CLASS X. SPANISH.

Spanish bred with Busrah 10	2 Spanish bred with Dorking 10

CLASS XI. SHANGHAI.

Shanghai bred with Busrah 10	2 Shanghai bred with Dorking 10

CLASS XII. HAMBURGHS.

1 Hamburghs bred with Busrah 10	2 Hamburghs bred with Dorking 10

CLASS XIII. (Game or Malay.)
1 Game or Malay bred with Country 10

CLASS XIV. (Bantams.)
1 For the best Pen or Basket of pure Brahmahs 10
2 For the best Pen or Basket of pure China 10
3 For the best Pen or Basket of Silk Japanese 10

CLASS XV.
1 Country fowls ..... 5 | 2 Frizzled fowls 5

CLASS XVI. (Turkeys).
1 Pair of Ahmedabad ..... 10 | 2 Pair of Goa 10
3 Pair of Locally bred 8

CLASS XVII (Geese).
1 Pen or Basket, Toulouse .. 10 | 2 Pen or Basket, Sues 10
3 Pen or Basket, Country-bred 5

CLASS XVIII (Ducks.)
1 Pen or Basket Rouen .. 10 | 3 Pen or Basket Goa 8
2 Pen or Basket Aylesbury ..... 10 | 4 Pen or Basket Locally bred 8

CLASS XIX (Guinea Fowls.)
1 Pen or Basket, Grey | 2 Pen or Basket With Speckled ..... 10 | Speckled 10

Other prizes, Pigeons, &c. will also be awarded.

GENERAL RULES OF POULTRY SHOW.

The Poultry to be in the yard at Bhamboorda on the afternoon of 6th February.

1. Except in the case of Turkeys, which, as above stated, will be shown in pairs, every Pen or Basket must contain one cock and 2 hen birds.
2. Every Pen or Basket of fowls may be purchased at such price as the Exhibitor may affix to it.
3. Sickly fowls will not be admitted, and fowls becoming sick will be removed from the Show.
4. The Society will take care that water and watertroughs are supplied gratis and that food of all sorts can be purchased on the spot at minimum rates.
5. The Society will arrange with the Railway Companies for the conveyance of fowls for Exhibition by passenger trains to and from the Show at reduced freight.
6. The Society will provide enclosures and protection from sun and weather.
7. The Society will also provide the Police to guard the Show, but will not be responsible for thefts.
8. The Society reserves to itself the power, if the working Committee think fit, of withholding Prizes and of devoting the money withheld to extra Prizes and also of giving extra Prizes for rare breeds if Funds suffice.

NOTE.—Bombay Agents.—Messrs. William Watson & Co. of 23 Apollo Street, Fort, have kindly consented to act as Bombay Agents, and further information can be obtained from them.

The G. I. P. R., and S. M. R. have consented to carry poultry by Passenger (except Mail Trains) at half the usual charges. It is hoped the other Railways will follow.

S. KYTE,
Honorary Secretary, Poona Poultry Show.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Public Service Commission, Secretariat, 11-30 a.m.
Band, B. V. R., Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Tamil (s) and Muzbee (s), from Plymouth; and Crocodile (s), Portsmouth.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—City of Haddington (s), for Calcutta; and Mt. Olivet (s), Rangoon.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 15th instant shows an increase of Rs. 8,457 in receipts.

EDULJEE FRAMJEE ALLBLESS LEPER HOME.—The Hon. Secretary begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations:—Bai Goolbai, Rs. 50: Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Rs. 20; Rehemoobhoy Allana, Rs. 10.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar direct, per extra s. s. Malacca, will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 12 noon. Only letters marked for despatch by this vessel will be forwarded.

LOST.—Chand Nathoo, living in Nacoda Street, reported to the police that on Tuesday afternoon he dropped from his pocket Rs. 51-8, in currency notes and cash, somewhere between his house and the Arthur Crawford Markets.

REPORTED THEFT.—Ramjee Govind, living in Combarwarra 2nd Lane, reported to the police that on Tuesday a lodger, named Govind *alias* Toolseeram Ramjee, absconded on the 11th inst., after stealing sundry gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 86, belonging to him during his absence from home on that date.

FATAL FALL OFF A BALCONY.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at Cathedral Street, touching the death of Pandoorung Keshew, aged 40 years. At about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, while under the influence of ganja, he overbalanced and fell off a balcony on the second story of his house, on to a passage below, and died from the effects of the injuries shortly after. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.—A special train for the Andheri Meet will leave Church Gate Street station at 5-30, Grant Road 5-45, and Bandora 6-4 (Madras time). Members who have not already sent in their names as wishing to use the train are requested to do so to the honorary secretary, and to state what horse accommodation they require. Horses must be at the loading platform, Grant Road, not later than 4 a.m.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening at 5-45:—

Overture.....	Charles VI.....	Halevy.
Valse	Traum.....	C. Millocker.
Selection.....	Boccacio	F. von Suppe.
Quadrille.....	The Edinburgh	D'Albert.
Galop	Wst! Wst!!! Wst!!!..	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—This very useful and exceedingly entertaining book, a copy of which we have received from the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, has reached its twelfth edition. Two well executed maps—one of the island of Bombay, and the other (coloured) of India showing its lines of railways, dak routes, &c.—are, as usual, given. The abundance of information regarding the city and island of Bombay contained in this little Guide—whose neat and handy form is one of its attractive features—will be found incalculably useful either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident in Bombay.—*Maatraa Times.*

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Mahadoo Krishna, *alias* Mahadoo Govind, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a pair of shoes, valued 14 annas, the property of Shivram Ramchunder, a cultivator living at Byculla. The complainant visited the Museum at the Victoria Gardens on Tuesday afternoon, and left his shoes at the doorways. The accused shortly after also entered the building, and returned in a few minutes, put on the shoes belonging to complainant and was walking off with it. The policeman doing duty at the Museum observed the whole transaction and arrested the accused. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and also admitted four previous convictions. He was thereupon sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

AT the High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Bayley heard the following cases:—

RE HASSANBHOY MEERABAI AND ANOTHER.—The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown, moved on behalf of the insolvents for a rule *nisi* calling upon the petitioners' creditors to show cause why the rule for adjudication made on the 16th December last should not be revoked. The learned counsel also applied for an order to stay proceedings in insolvency. His Lordship granted the rule to show cause returnable in a fortnight.

RE CANDAS NARONDAS.—Mr. Inverarity, instructed by the firm of Ardesir, Hormusjee, and Dinsha, applied for an order for the examination of Mr. Premchund Roychund in the matter, as he was one of the original trustees of the estate. The application was made on behalf of Mr. C. F. Turner, the Official Assignee, under section 36 of the Act. His Lordship made the order.

RE JOHN ANDREW CASSEL AND CLEMENT POOLE.—Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, applied under section 60 of the Act, for a rule *nisi* in the nature of a certificate for final discharge of the insolvents. No opposition being offered, the rule was granted.

RE DIABAI CALLIANJEE AND DEOJEE HEMRAJ.—Mr. Macpherson, on behalf of Sewlal Bugwandas, applied for an order to have the firm adjudicated insolvents. The learned counsel read an affidavit showing that the firm was much involved, decrees for Rs. 300 and upwards had been passed against the firm, and that one of the partners had absconded from Bombay. His client held a decree against the firm for Rs. 1,681 for goods entrusted to the firm for sale. His Lordship adjudged these persons insolvents, and ordered their schedule to be filed after 30 days.

RE MUNCHORDAS MUNMOHUNDAS.—Mr. Manker applied for an interim order, which was granted.

RE HORMUSJEE SORABJEE BUTLER.—Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Ardesir Hormusjee and Dinsha, on behalf of Cooverjee Jeevanjee, an opposing creditor, opposed the insolvent's application for an interim order. The learned counsel stated that his client had brought a suit against the insolvent in the Small Cause Court for the recovery of an amount due on a promissory note, when he had raised the defence that the note was a forgery. The Fourth Judge, however, before whom the case was heard, held that the note had been signed by the insolvent. The present grounds of opposition were that it was a fraudulent insolvency, there was concealment of books of account, and vexatious defence to suit. The insolvent had also fraudulently disposed of property he had mortgaged to his client, and in order to evade the decree passed against him had filed his schedule. His Lordship refused the insolvent's application for an interim order. He told insolvent that if at the hearing it appeared to him that he had made a vexatious defence, he would be liable to imprisonment for two years. His case had been tried by one of his own countrymen, who held that the signature was genuine, and this decision had been upheld by the Full Court.

RE ANDREW WALTER JONES.—On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted a rule *nisi* for his discharge.

RE CHARLES HERCULES YARDE.—This insolvent was granted an extension to his interim order on the motion of Mr. Manker, with leave to serve notices.

RE EDMOND D'SILVA.—The petition of this insolvent was dismissed for want of prosecution.

The following insolvents were granted interim orders:—Mooltani Megraj, Bharoomul Jetachand Megraj and Gotinchund Megraj, Mea Mamu Khan Ahmed Khan and Goolam Hossain Mahomed Kassum, Sha Gungadas Nanabhoy Chinai, Framjee Dunjebhoy Cash, Abaji Soorkhat Bhundari, Caitan d'Thoquias *alias* Toughi, and John Francis, Cursetjee Adamjee Mistry, Bora Abdool Kassum, Moola Shumshoodin, Chawoo Girkur and Narayen Bhawoo Girkar, Postonjee Shapoorjee Mistry, Jungooldas Mahomed Pathan, Sittaram Witthoba Dhepe, Bora Alliboy Essoobhoy, Vishnu Biccaji Tassaday, Memon Moti Hossein, Bhomaji Hunmuntrao Kamptee and Rama Hunmuntrao Kamptee, Koja Vuli Mahomed Mitha, Buchoo Visram and Bhicoo, woman, and Sha Moolji Gilla.

The following insolvents were granted their discharges:—Jamaibhoy Khanaobhoy Tamboles and Hanifa (Rs. 1.536), Sha Casidas Bhaidas (Rs. 583), Sha Premjee Sunderjee and Vamalee Sunderjee (Rs. 3,112-2-0), Vanyeck Sadaseo Samale (Rs. 593), Yassind bin Kavas and Chandbee (Rs. 967), Sha Nugandas Damodhur (Rs. 741), Gopinathrao Chambaray (Rs. 470), Thucker Dewsey Nathoo and Thucker Veljee Nathoo (Rs. 2,519), Ommajee Bassapa Vani (Rs. 1,264-7-4), and Sundherao Bardji Vyadavarkar (Rs. 1,081).

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If our hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumer every where at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo American Drug Co., Limited 83, Farringdon road, London.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION IN BOMBAY.

THE Commission met again at the Secretariat yesterday. There were present Sir Charles Aitchison, K.C.S.I., President; Sir Charles Turner, the Hon. J. W. Quinton, Messrs. C. T. Crosthwaite, H. J. Stokes, D. S. White, W. H. Ryland, T. H. Stewart, Ramsawmy Moodlier, Rao Bahadoor Krishnajee Luximon Nulkar, and Mr. F. C. Daukes, Secretary to the Commission.

MR. MANCHERJEE M. BHAVNAGRI, C.I.E.

Among the witnesses examined on Tuesday was Mr. Muncherjee M. Bhavnagri, C.I.E., Agent to his Highness the Thakore of Bhavnagar, who, in answer to some of the questions of the Commission, said:—The disapproval of the Statutory Service is universal throughout India and among all classes of people, save perhaps a solitary class or coterie here and there, which, owing to the backward state of its youth, or in the belief that it is especially favoured by local Government or its officers, considers that the system would be the only one available to its members for admission to the higher Civil Service of the country. The grounds of disapprobation are, among others, that—(1) The selection under the system is far too restricted. (2) The mode of selection is open to the imputation that a good deal of favouritism may be exercised. (3) The numbers of nominations are too few, and that both in regard to number and quality it provides an utterly inadequate compensation for the difficulties in the way of the natives entering the Civil Service by competition, which at present are practically an effectual bar to their entrance to that service. I do not believe that defects of the existing system are susceptible of remedy. The principle of making a number of appointments by selection only in a service, the main entrance to which is by competition, is fundamentally wrong. If, however, it be deemed essential to retain the Statutory Service, the nominations to which would be made by selection, I would widen the scope of the selection by allowing local Governments to accept the candidature of all persons who, in their opinion, or according to rules laid down for their guidance, may be eligible for entrance to the Civil Service, and then finally appoint by examination. But in this case, that is, of retaining the Statutory Service as the only means of admission to the Civil Service in India for natives, I would raise the proportion of Statutory appointments from one-fifth to one-third of the total number of Civilians appointed by her Majesty's Secretary of State in each year. In case of the Statute (33 vic., cap. 3,) being continued, the term "natives of India" should be defined with greater precison than it is defined there. That term according to the wording in the Statute includes "any person born and domiciled within the dominions of her Majesty in India and not established there for temporary purposes only." Now the words "domiciled" and "habitually resident" are very elastic, and do not convey the precise conditions on which a person may claim to be so "domiciled" and his parents to be "habitually resident" in India. I believe that it would answer the spirit of the definition of the "habitual residence" of the parents extended to twenty years with intention to settle in the country, and the proof of the "domicile" depended on the fact that the son was mainly educated in India. If the Statutory Service is retained, the selected candidates should by all means be required to proceed to England for training. Their training in England should extend, if possible, over a period of three years, and they should be required to pass into the service on the same conditions and after the same examinations as the candidates passed in the English competitive examinations. Dissatisfaction is felt with the existing system of recruitment for the Covenanted Civil Service. It is felt that the limit of age, up to which the candidates are allowed to go in for the competition, is much too low. Consequently, their instruction and training proceed at too rapid a pace, and the great disadvantage of the low limit of age becomes apparent in the case of successful candidates, even after they have passed their examination. Another reason for which dissatisfaction is felt is that the fresh Civilian from England is absolutely given no opportunity of becoming acquainted with the character, modes of thought, and the customs of the people over whom he has to rule, and among whom he has to live all through his active life. From the first day of his putting foot on Indian soil, he enjoys an isolation which is ill-calculated to make up for this want of knowledge of the people, and it is not until he has finished half his service, and in some cases not even then, that he learns enough of their feelings and thoughts to establish a healthy understanding between his own views and theirs. They do not understand one another many years, and it is to this circumstance could be often traced the unpopularity of many officers and the discontent of people in many cases. My proposal is that candidates selected at the entrance examination in England should be required to go through their probationary training in India. At present the subjects in which they are examined during their term of probation are:—(1) Law. (2) Classical languages of India: Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian. (3) Vernacular languages of India. (4) The History and Geography of India. (5) Political Economy. Among these subjects there is not one which cannot be learned as well in India as in England, and, on the other hand, there are decidedly superior means for mastering the subjects numbered 2, 3 and 4 in India than in England. Natives of India at present labour under serious disadvantages of age and expense in having to go to England to compete for employment in the Covenanted Civil Service. The age, no doubt, operates equally in the case of English and native candidates! but when it is remembered that the native has to learn English as one learns a foreign tongue, which, of course, the English candidate has not to learn under the same difficulties, the equality of age becomes a hardship to the native such as it is not to the English. I consider the best and the most effectual mode of removing the disadvantages under which the Indian candidate labours at present is by holding simultaneous examinations in England and in India. It should be held at one centre only. This would lessen the difficulty of holding an examination in India simultaneously and identical with the one in England, and also prove to some extent, however small, the willingness of the Indian student to leave his home. If an examination is held in India, it should be made obligatory on the successful candidates to proceed to England to complete their training. I am so far persuaded of the necessity of a thorough training in England, that I would regard with favour the extension of the probationary term in the case of candidates passed in India to 3 years. This would place the Indian candidates twelve months behind those passed in England in the same year, but it is a sacrifice worth making for the benefit that would eventually accrue. The fact should not be lost sight of that the administration in India on the British system has certain social obligations to fulfil. The discharge of these obligations is of the highest importance, too, as having a bearing on the moral and domestic advancement of the nation, and I believe there is no school in the world to compare with England for teaching a man his domestic and social duties and obligations. The Uncovenanted Service should be recruited from natives of India including Statutory natives. I consider any encouragement which can be offered, without positive disparagement to the natives of India, or militating against the birthright of natives proper as such, to domiciled Englishmen and Eurasians, should by all means be extended to them. They will form a most important agency in the blending of the interests of England and India, and I consider nothing more important to the permanent engrafting of the system of British administration on Indian soil, and consequentially to the welfare of India, as the indissoluble identity of interests of the children of both countries. The recruitment should be made solely by means of competition.

THE HON. MAHADEV WASUDEO BARVE, C.I.E.

The first witness examined yesterday was the Hon. Mahadeo Wasudeo Barve, C.I.E., member of the Bombay Legislative Council, some time ago a Deputy Collector, and Dewan of Kolhapore. The existing system of appointing natives as Statutory Civilians to posts reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service was generally disapproved. The Statutory Service did no good and rather complicated matters. It would be better to have a Covenanted and an Uncovenanted Service; and witness would rather do away altogether with the Statutory Service. If the Service was retained, the candidates should be required to proceed to England for training. Witness had never gone to England, but was prepared to go. Age was the great disadvantage the natives of India laboured under in competing for employment in the Covenanted Civil Service. Witness would have the minimum to be 19 years, and the maximum 22 or 23. He could think of no other disadvantage. If the examinations could be held in India, that would be an additional advantage, but that meant a shorter stay in England, whereas witness was for a longer stay there. On the whole, he would prefer to have the examinations held in England. If the candidates were longer in England, they would be better qualified for the duties they would have to perform. If the examinations were held in India, witness would have open competition. In his opinion, natives of Bombay had as much ability as the natives of Bengal or Madras. He would send Indian youths to England at the age of 20 years after a college education. Witness thought that the Uncovenanted Service should be recruited from all natural-born subjects of her Majesty. The recruitment should be by open competition. If the existing Statutory Service was abolished, the proportion of offices assigned to that service should be assigned to the Uncovenanted Service. No distinction, witness thought, should be made in the salaries attached to posts reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service according as the posts are held by members of that branch of the service, or by members of the Statutory or Uncovenanted branches. The present rules, in witness's opinion, would do. The rules for furlough should remain the same.

DR. THEODORE COOKE.

The next witness was Dr. Theodore Cooke, M.A., Principal of the College of Science, Poona. Witness had heard the Statutory Civil Service condemned by several natives, chiefly Graduates of the University, who considered that appointment by nomination was faulty, and that educational qualifications should form the basis of selection. If the Statutory Service was retained, witness was in favour of the promotion to its ranks of the Uncovenanted servants as a reward for distinguished service, Dr. Cooke was of opinion that special training should be carried out in England after appointment. Witness was also in favour of giving facilities to native candidates to compete in England for the Covenanted Civil Service and of granting scholarships tenable in England with that object. He did not consider simultaneous competition in England and India advisable. The competition which was called "open" in England was really a limited competition, limited in fact to the sons of men who can afford to pay £100 per annum for the education of each son sent up, whereas in India the competitors would many of them be youths of inferior position in the social scale, who have perhaps never travelled 100 miles from their own villages, and have never undergone the kind of training which an English boy experiences at a public school in England. Social standing is held in high estimation by the people of India. It must be of great advantage that a considerable portion of the training should be in Europe prior to competition. This must be generally secured by competition in England. Equally good results would not follow training subsequent to competition. The mind would be more prone to receive impressions, and the character more readily moulded in the case of the youthful student than in the case of the man of more advanced age, who is sent to England after having obtained such a prize in life as a Civil Servant's appointment. Insufficiently provided as educational institutions in India are with teaching power, these institutions are not able to afford in all branches the high education which is necessary to successfully compete for the Indian Civil Service under existing conditions. Dr. Cook was in favour of raising the age to 21; but even with that increased age, was doubtful whether natives of India, if examined, would be able to succeed in the Competition if held in India with the same papers as are set for the examinations in London. Dr. Cooke was of opinion that the withdrawal of Government from higher education would cause a still further deterioration; but this would be a question of money. In the colleges, some of the subjects are well taught, but the Staff of these institutions is altogether inadequate for instruction in a sufficient number of subjects to give competitors a chance of success in a competition which embraces so many. Several passed students from the College of Science had gone to England. Some had returned; and one was in England at present. Dr. Cooke had Mussulmans among the pupils in the college; in fact one of the most distinguished pupils of the College was a Mahomedan, who was in England at present. Dr. Cooke had at present one Mahomedan student in the Civil Engineering Class.

MR. SATYENDRANATH TAGORE, C.S.

The next witness was Mr. Satyendranath Tagore, Bombay Civil Service, District Judge and Sessions Judge of Sholapore. He said, in answer to some of the questions of the Commission: The prevalent feeling in this presidency regarding the existing Statutory Service is one of dissatisfaction. I cannot say that the dissatisfaction is general; it is chiefly confined to the educated classes. Statutory Civilians are certainly regarded by the general public as occupying a position inferior to that of persons who enter the Covenanted Service through the competitive channel. The grounds on which such feeling is based are several:—(*a.*) Those who enter the Covenanted Service through the competitive channel are regarded as having satisfied severer intellectual tests than the Statutory Civilians nominated by Government. (*b.*) The rules as to pay and promotion give the appearance of an inferior status to Statutory Civilians. (*c.*) Another ground of objection against the Statute is that under it appointments are made to specific posts and not to an organized service with a regular flow of promotion. If sufficient facilities were offered for natives of India to compete for the Indian Civil Service, the Statute might be abrogated without inconvenience. The Covenanted Service Rules, as they exist at present, practically excludes Indians: (1) the age limit is too low and should be raised to 23 years; (2) the examination should be held simultaneously in India and in England; (3) the examination should be modified so as to place Indian and European candidates on an equal footing. A period of two years' probation should be allowed to approved candidates in this country, and they should be given an option of proceeding to England to qualify themselves there. I consider special training in England essential in the interests of the public service. I do not think that Indian schools at present develope the form of character and other qualities required for efficient administration in India. Assuming the Statutory system to be retained, I would suggest the following alterations in the rules. I would combine nomination with a limited competition among the selected candidates. In regard to the mode of selecting Statutory Civilians I am of opinion that nomination founded on good intellectual and social qualifications, combined with a limited competition among the selected candidates, and followed by a period of special training, would be likely to secure an efficient service. The period of probation should be that of special training. I consider that there should be a probationary period of 2 years spent in further study, the special training required being provided in India, but the young men selected should be given the option of going to England and serving out the period of probation there. Those that so proceed to England and qualify themselves there should be given the same pay as Covenanted Civilians; those that do not care to proceed to England should be given two-thirds of the pay of Covenanted Civilians.

MR. KALLABHAI LALLOOBHAI.

The next witness was Mr. Kallabhai Lalloobhai, a pleader of Surat. The existing Statutory Service was disapproved. The men had not the same privileges as members of the Covenanted Service, they were not the best men that could be selected, and were looked up to with jealousy by University men. The Statute might be retained, but should be amended so as to admit of selections of the best men from the Uncovenanted Service, and men of approved merit and ability. Witness would, however, exclude] Europeans and Eurasians. Dissatisfaction was expressed with the existing system of recruitment for the Covenanted Civil Service, because Indian youth did not succeed at the examinations in England. Age was the chief disadvantage and should be raised to 23 years. Simultaneous examinations should be held in India and in England. Indian languages and Indian history should be allotted equal marks with other languages. Higher marks should be given to Sanscrit and Arabic than Latin and Greek, and the principal vernaculars should be put on the same footing as French, German and Italian. Witness would not have more than one centre of examination at a time. After native youths have passed the examination in India, they should be sent for training in England, the same training as was received by English youth. He would leave the competition in India entirely free, and would give equal facilities both to natives and Europeans. It was desirable that there should be Europeans in the service. In witness's opinion, the Uncovenanted Service should not be confined to a few Asiatics. As to appointments to the offices of subordinate judge and mamlutdar, witness thought the present rules were sufficient. He would alter the rules for the departmental examinations. There should be no distinction as to pay and furlough rules between members of the Statutory Service and the Covenanted Service.

PROFESSOR R. G. BHANDARKAR.

The next witness was Professor R. G. Bhandarkar, M.A., Ph. D., Professor of Oriental Languages, Deccan College, Poona. He said the existing system of appointnatives as Statutory Civilians was not approved because it did not secure for the public service the best talent and culture available in the country; because the men chosen were sometimes of less than ordinary capacity; because the classes of candidates who looked up mainly to the Government service were practically shut out from the service; and because it had come to be looked upon as an inferior branch of the public service. Witness was not in favour of retaining the service, but was in favour of having it abolished and having competition examinations held in India. He was in favour of encouraging Indian youths to go to England by giving them scholarships and paying their passage money. He would not open the Statutory Service to members of the Uncovenanted Service, because they had made their choice of service. The Statutory Service, as it existed, had not succeeded in securing members of the higher families as should have been the case. Great dissatisfaction was felt with the existing system of recruiting for the Covenanted Civil Service. Natives of India laboured under great disadvantages in competing for this branch of the service, for the expenses of a journey to England and residence in the country for two or three years were beyond the means of a great many people. The limit of age being 19, boys had to be sent to England when their character was not formed and when they were unable to take care of themselves. The physical, moral and social dangers of sending out boys at that age were so great that the bare chance of their getting into the Civil Service was not tempting. A boy's chance of passing was improved when he had already made much progress in his studies here, and was thus able to derive benefit from the instruction of professional teachers in England. But under the present limit of age there was no time for making such progress. Indian youths were besides, at a disadvantage in comparison with English youths in so far as most of the subjects for examination were European; and the examination was conducted in a foreign language. They were also under a disadvantage, because the number of marks assigned to Indian subjects was smaller than that assigned to corresponding European subjects. The advantage that they might get over their English competitors in these subjects was neutralised by greater proficiency being exacted in them than in other subjects. Witness would raise the age to 22 or 23 years and add vernacular languages to the subjects of examination, assigning higher marks to Sanscrit and Arabic. Witness was in favour of holding examinations in India and in England. The Indian examination should be at one centre, and there should be one set of papers, and candidates in England and in India should fairly compete with one another and be selected in the order of merit. If there was any objection against such a measure on the part of the governing class, it might be based on a fear that the number of Englishmen in the service would grow small in the course of time, and thus the tone of the administration would deteriorate and perhaps there would be a fresh source of danger to the Empire. Witness did not think there were any grounds for such a fear. To provide against such a result, however, the proportion of appointments held by Englishmen and natives might be fixed at one-half until such time as a closer intimacy and union grew up between the two races and the authorities felt greater confidence in the capacity and perfect loyalty of the natives. With regard to the Uncovenanted Service, the Professor was in favour of recruiting it only from the natives of India in the same manner as the British Service was recruited.

RAO SAHEB VIRPERSAD TAPIPERSAD.

The next witness was Rao Saheb Virpersad Tapipersad, Special Assistant to the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay. He said the appointments to the Statutory Service were not approved, because the nominees were inferior to the average Government servants, &c. Witness was not in favour of retaining the statute as it at present existed; and he would appoint to the service men of approved merit and ability. As far as securing intellectual capacity was concerned, there was no dissatisfaction with the Convenanted Service system, but the conditions were unfavourable to native candidates, especially as to age, which should be the same as it was in 1854 and 1859, namely, 23 years. It would be an advantage if the European members of the Service came out to this country at a more mature age than at present. The Asiatic and European classics should be assigned the same marks in the examination. Scholarships and passage money should be given to Indians going to England for an English training.

MR. C. E. G. CRAWFORD.

The next witness was Mr. C. E. G. Crawford, Registrar, Bombay High Court, Appellate Side. He said he agreed in the main with the evidence given by Mr. W. Lee-Warner. Mr. Crawford produced a list of subordinate judges employed in the Bombay presidency. There were 15 first class subordinate judges, and 89 second class. There were 6 Brahmins in the first class and 64 in the second class; while of other castes there were only 9 in the first class, and 25 in the second class; but not a single European or Mahomedan. With regard to the question, should provision be made for the appointment of qualified members of the Uncovenanted Service to the higher Convenanted offices without requiring then to pass through the lower grades, Mr. Crawford said:—Theoretically I should be inclined to answer this question in the affirmative. But practically, and so far as this presidency is concerned, I would most earnestly deprecate any provision of the kind being given effect to for many years to come. When in the Bombay Civil Service, certain years are so crowded that men of my own, and a little senior standing, have, as it is, no hope, during their 25 years' service, of getting a permanent Collectorship. It would be the cruellest hardship to deprive them of even one chance of promotion, in order to meet the claims of those to whom Government are in no way bound as they are to Covenanted Civilians. I may add that I say this without any personal interest in the question, as I belong to the Judicial branch of the service which is less unfortunate than the Executive (Revenue) branch, and hold a permanent appointment which gives me as high pay as I have any right to expect, or my family circumstances make it imperative for me to look for. The Indian-educated men of my acquaintance who have the qualities described in this question appear to owe them far more to nature than to education.

After the examination of M. Ibrahim Mr. Sayani, Headmaster of the Nadiad High School, the Commission adjourned until 10-30 a.m. to-day.

EDUCATION IN THE BOMBAY

Bombay Castle 12th January 1887.

THE following Resolution by the Bombay Government was published yesterday:—

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 4,994, dated 10th December 1886—Forwarding a copy of his report for 1885-86, and requesting permission to distribute copies as usual.

Resolution.—Mr. Chatfield has submitted the annual report on the administration of the Department of Public Instruction at a somewhat later date than usual, but the cause of delay is explained in his seventh paragraph. He resumed charge of his office on November 25, 1885, when he relieved Mr. Lee-Warner, who acted for him for the first eight months of the year under review.

2. General Operations of the Department.—The Director describes the year in his review of 1885-86 as "one of reports and discussions beyond all precedent." This is quite true. Heavy demands were made upon the time and labour of the Departmental officers and Government by causes of which the Director of Public Instruction has mentioned two, namely, the transfer of schools to local bodies and the development of technical education. A third cause which entailed still heavier labour was the consideration of the orders passed by the Government of India upon the Education Commission's report. These were dealt with by the Acting Director in his letter of 9th May 1885, in which he responded to the call of Government by giving a survey of the whole field of education with special reference to the conclusions and recommendations of the Education Commission. Thereon Government issued a Resolution, No. 1938, dated 29th October 1885, in which they passed orders on the proposals of the Acting Director and "approved of the policy suggested by Mr. Lee-Warner in his report as giving practical effect to the principles which it has been the desire of Government to follow in the development of education in this Presidency." A reference to this Resolution and the letter on which it was based renders it unnecessary for Government to discuss the controversy raised by the Director and the Inspector of the Northern Division in regard to the position and encouragement of aided enterprise. The Resolution has not been re-produced, according to the usual practice, in Appendix O of the report, and therefore a copy of it should be appended to this Resolution, in order that the views of Government on the important questions therein dealt with may be accessible to all readers of this report. A further report on the subject of Mahomedan education was submitted on June 26, upon which the orders of Government were passed in Resolution No. 2034, dated November 14, 1885. Finally, various reports on the subject of technical education were disposed of in the Government Resolution of September 15, 1886. Rules were also prepared during the monsoon for the management of municipal schools which, with slight modifications, were provisionally accepted by Government, and have recently been published as confirmed. Besides these reports, a series of conferences, as recommended by the Education Commission, were held in Bombay, Poona, Belgaum, Ahmednagar and Ahmedabad, to which the managers of aided institutions were invited. The grant-in-aid rules affecting colleges were prepared after a separate conference with the principals of the three aided colleges, and the rules proposed were sanctioned by Government. Of their effect the Director gives a most satisfactory account in his 26th paragraph, where he observes that the authorities of the Free General Assembly College were encouraged by them to sanction the appointment of a Professor of History and Political Economy. The application of the results system to higher education in Bombay was condemned by the Education Commission, and it is satisfactory to observe that the change in system has at once strengthened one of the leading aided colleges in the Presidency. The Director of Public Instruction seems willing now to extend the principle thus inaugurated to higher secondary education, since he remarks (in paragraph 114) that the result system is not applied to High Schools in any other part of India, and experience tells against its continuance here. Government will be glad to consider the Director's proposals for amending the Bombay system in the direction indicated.

3. General Results.—Notwithstanding this extra labour, and the delay involved in holding conferences in the monsoon months, the work of the department was not neglected, and the statistics, now presented to Government, are the most encouraging which his Excellency the Governor in Council has ever been called upon to review. There is an advance along the whole line of educational activity, in which even the depressed classes have joined. At the end of the year there were 460,987 children in the schools connected with the department, the largest number ever previously recorded being 438,416. Except in the School of Art and High Schools for Girls the increase of 22,571 is distributed over every class of institution, primary schools claiming 18,824 of the whole increase. Drawing classes have added the large figure of 520 to their number, and technical schools have gained an addition of 231. The College attendance increased by 138, and that of the High Schools by 1,826. Arranged according to classes of agency, the municipal schools have gained more than the local board schools have lost, while a very satisfactory feature is the addition of 8,068 pupils to schools aided by the department. These figures are irrespective of 70,140 children in the outer circle of schools not aided by the department, in regard to which the Acting Director advocated efforts being made to bring them into connection, with the department, while at the same time he remarked in paragraph 67 of the report for last year that the Bombay department was wise in not desiring to make a show of figures, or claim as connected with it any results for the character of which it could not vouch. Mr. Chatfield advocates extreme caution in transferring these schools to the list of recognized institution, and in paragraph 75 he quotes the opinions of the Inspectors upon them. Government approve of the policy pursued by Mr. Kirkham, who remarks that "every effort is made to keep up some degree of contact with the unrecognized schools." In the Northern Division Mr. Giles reports that his help is not desired by the masters, but Government hope that with perseverance this difficulty will be overcome. As the existence of the schools is recognized by the Director in forming his calculations of school provision, it is certainly desirable that they should be drawn within the circle of State aid and inspection, as opportunity and funds are found. Mr. Chatfield shows that, including the outer circle, there were 10,456 schools with 531,127 children under instruction in the whole Presidency. On these data he observes that the average number of square miles to each village with a school is 24, and that the average for the whole Presidency comes to 1 school for every group of 5 villages, and to a distance of 5 miles from one school to another. On the whole population the percentage under instruction is 2·29. It will be shown in subsequent paragraphs that female education, instruction to Mahomedans and to various depressed classes, as well as night schools, have shared in the general improvement which the foregoing remarks indicate.

4. Aided Schools.—But one of the most important points of view from which the operations of the department can be surveyed is the progress of aided education, which it was the chief aim of Government Resolution No. 1938, dated 29th October, 1885, to encourage and strengthen. Of the capacity of private enterprise the reports gives abundant proof. In the Matriculation Examination aided schools for Europeans, and those for the general public under native management, attained a higher percentage of success—60 and 54 per cent. respectively—than the Government schools, while some of the mission were very successful. The success of the New English School in Poona was conspicuous, and the two aided colleges in Bombay sent up a largely increased number of undergraduates for the University degrees. As pointed out by Government in the Resolution of October 29, 1885, "the gradual transfer of secondary education to private and local management must be contemplated, and the way prepared by a gradual raising of fees." Government therefore approve cordially of the Director's intention, expressed in paragraph 54, to increase the fees in the Ahmedabad High School, of which the fee-receipts fell to Rs. 3,850 in the year under review. As pointed out in the report for 1884-85, paragraph 44, the raising of fees in the Northern Division is much to be desired. The valuable tables given by Mr. Chatfield on pages 40 an 50 show an absence of the unaided High Schools in this Division, while the aided list is not being added to; while in High Schools the Central Division shows a considerable increase of attendance in the 22 aided schools, and an addition of one to the three pre-existing unaided schools. On the other hand, it is satisfactory to notice that the aided middle schools in all Divisions except Sind, and especially in the Northern Division, have largely increased, being 65 instead of 50 in the whole Presidency with 3,820 pupils. In primary education, as shown on page 64, very conspicuous progress has been made by the addition of 173 aided schools with 5,244 pupils. The North-Eastern Division, however, shows a decrease of 2 schools. In regard to the share of funds which fell to aided agencies, paragraph 8 shows that out of a total expenditure on education of Rs. 45,17,151, aided schools spent Rs. 9,74,218 or 21 per cent. But it must be observed that of this sum Rs. 6,54,017 represent the fees, endowments and private funds of aided schools; and omitting the cost of building operations of local boards, the total expenditure from public funds, including provincial, local, and municipal rates on all education, was Rs. 23,36,290, of which aided institutions received 13 per cent. Government hope that, as aided institutions show their increased efficiency and power of expansion, a larger share of public funds will be assigned to them. His Excellency the Governor in Council hopes that the injunctions contained in Government of India letter No. 323-B., dated October 28, 1884, will be borne in mind. In that letter the Governor-General in Council advocated "a frank recognition of the absence of private enterprize in secondary education." In the year under review some progres has been made, and it is only necessary to persevere in the system which is prescribed in this Government's Resolution of October 29, 1885.

5. Institution maintained from Public Funds.—The Government and other schools maintained from public funds have been well managed during the year. In regard to paragraph 10 of Mr. Chatfield's report, it should be pointed out that expenditure from the local cess is properly treated as expenditure from public funds. This view is clearly appreciated by Mr. Kirkham, from whose report an extract is quoted on page 66, where he speaks of the policy laid down by the Government of India in regard to local board schools, as "the ideal distinctly aimed at for many years past of a comparatively small number of well-equipped and well-officered schools, maintained wholly out of public funds and placed in such situations as will enable them serve as model schools for the largest possible circle of aided schools." It is because the board and municipal schools are provided out of public funds, that the strict rules of departmental control and supervision have been justified and rendered necessary. In the course of the year, only 6 institutions have been added to the list of those maintained by the Department, while 99 have been added to those maintained by the Native States. The time seems to have arrived when the attention of the Native States should be called to the advantages of enlisting private enterprise in the task of extending education. Of the Government institutions the Elphinstone and Deccan Art Colleges show a falling off in the percentage of success in the University Examinations. The Gujarat College, however, shows an improvement. The working of the Deccan College of Science has been separately reviewed, and it is only necessary here to observe that it maintained its reputation. In the Government High Schools there was an increase of attendance in every division except the Northern Division and Sind. The percentage who passed under all heads in the Central and Northern Divisions was 45, in the North-Eastern Division 49, in the Southern Division 34 and in Sind 54. Last year the figures for the Northern and Southern Divisions were 64, and therefore in these divisions there was a marked falling off in results, for which the Director furnishes no explanation. In middle schools there was a decrease of three departmental schools in the year under review which occurred in the Southern and Sind Divisions. The Director does not give the average percentage of success for the Central Division, but the results of the year's examination appear to be rather less satisfactory than in the preceding year. In the North-Eastern Division there was an improvement, but in the Northern Division there was a fall from 69 per cent. to 63, and in the Southern Division a very remarkable decline since 33 per cent. passed in the two schools of Bijapur and Hubli against an average for those schools of 68 in the previous year. In Sind there was an improvement. The results of the year were, therefore, generally less successful than in previous years. So, too, with the Matriculation Examination. 19 Government Schools secured a percentage of success of 52 against 58 per cent. in the previous year, while aided schools under native management secured 54 per cent. of success. The aided High Schools in the Central Division show poor results, while the Belgaum London Mission School has maintained the position it held last year. In midd

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 19.

A DECLINE of ¼ in French Rentes in Paris yesterday to 109¼ was the only movement noticed in Stocks by Reuter yesterday, a reduction in discount of ¼ per cent on 3 and ⅛ per cent on 6 months' Bills having apparently had no appreciable effect on the Stock Exchange.

In General Produce the movements seem equally restricted. Wheat in Liverpool was advanced 2d per central yesterday, but Seeds were without change. The Liverpool East India Wool auctions opened yesterday with 16,000 bales catalogued. The tone of the biddings was rather flat, and prices were partially ¼d. per lb. lower. Coffee in London was quieter, Ceylon Cocoanut Oil was 5s. per ton lower.

Respecting COTTON the Liverpool advices continue dull. The estimated sales yesterday were only 7,000 bales, including 600 Surats, and although spot quotations were unchanged, Americans to arrive were 1-64d. to 1-32d. lower. In New York Futures a further decline of 8 points is reported, nor is this to be wondered at in view of the continued free receipts at the ports. We give the following as the comparison with the two previous seasons :—

	1887	1886	1884.
Receipts on Tuesday	29,000	17,000	25,000
Receipts on four days	84,000	58,000	56,000
Total, since 1st Sept.	4,092,000	3,901,000	3,987,000

Dull and nothing doing is still the prevailing feature of our local market. We cannot, however, quote more than a partial decline of Re. 1 per candy in prices, as sellers only give way when compelled to by pressure of supplies.

WHEAT continues firm for ready stuff with no abatement in prices, but new crop forward is quieter rather.

In SEEDS there is almost nothing in the shape of new business to report.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were :—

Cotton	3,675 bales.
Wheat	13,172 cwts.
Linseed	2,362 ,,
Gingelly	6,744 ,,

FREIGHTS have undergone no change, certainly not in an upward direction. For Marseilles early Febuary loading 19s. has been done to-day.

COALS are feeling the strengthening influence of cheap homeward freights, which necessarily mean proportionately higher rates outward. We hear of a cargo of Davison's this month's sailing having changed hands to-day at Rs 16-12 alongside, and for ready Cardiff on the bunder as high as Rs. 22 has been paid.

EXCHANGE has ruled very steady to-day at yesterday's quotations. A fair number of private Bills have been placed for future delivery at 1-32d. per rupee per month under ready rates. Telegraphic for all February delivery has been done at 1s. 5 31-32d. The result of to-day's biddings for Council drafts will as usual afford a fresh starting point. At 1s. 6 1-32d. for wire transfers we should probably see little change, but anything higher would no doubt induce increased firmness. We quote for ready paper :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 31-32d. ,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 6 3-32d. ,,
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 6¼d. ,,
Francs, 3 months' sight	1-93½ to 193. ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has weakened down again to Rs. 97½ for Fours, and par for Fours-and-a-half, with more sellers than buyers even at these reduced figures.

SHARES may be called quiet generally. Spinning and Weaving Mills hold their own pretty well in view of the downward tendency in Cotton, but all round the weakness is less as regards actual prices than the question of finding buyers. Bombay-Burma Trading Co. have receded Rs. 25. Port Cannings are back to Rs. 297½.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	23½ ct.	750
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	10 do.	800
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	10,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£59-10
National Bank of India	37,500	250		5 pct.	110xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

A bai Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,075
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 15	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,10	1,10	Rs. 100	930
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2	225
ellary	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	445xd.
Brenl's Cawnpore P. , Co., Ld	0	200	20	Rs. 1	160
ombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	Rs. 14	135
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,380	1,380	Rs. 60	610
Dholler P. & G. Co.	0	330	330		120
East India Press Co.	0	900	1,000	Rs 15	1,325
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,800	Rs. 6	1,725
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	585
Harvey & Sahapathy Co., Ld.	150	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	400
Mannar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	200
Mercantile Press Co.	1,500	125	125		9 ½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	412½
New Bezar Cotton Spinning & Press Co.	1,250	500	50	Rs. 60	515
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125		112½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	365xd.
Sahapathy Press Co., Ld. (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs. 75	450
Sind & Panjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12½	
Sassoon Press Co.	30	500	500		580
Volkart Press Co	150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	600

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	435
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	99xd.
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	390
Allianoe Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	681
Ballary S.&W.Co.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	820
Bo.CottonMf'gCo. Ld	600	500	500		375
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	885
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	20	..	153
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	50	Rs. 25	790
New issues	3,000	125	..	Rs. 125	180
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	665
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	585xd.
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	625
City of Bombay Shares	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	860
Dhurumsey S.&W.Co	..	..	..	..	..
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	50	Rs. 25	685
Framji Petit Mf'g. Co.	1,25	1,00	1,00	..	665
Gordon Mills	2,00	50	50	..	1021½
Hindustan Mills	1,00	1,00	1,00	..	890
HingughatMillsCoLd	70	50	all	37½ p.s.	650
HydrabadSpinningCo.	70	1,00	50	Rs. 2	83
Impl.Cotton Mills Co	40	50	1,00	Rs. 25	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld	562	1,00	500	Rs. 7	1,410
James Greaves Mills	100	500	1,00	Rs. 25	585xd.
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,34	50	50	,,14-5-7	40
Jowrai Bhailoo	1,25	1,00	50	Rs. 45	1132½
Khandeish	750	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	930
Khatao Maokunjee	1,00	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	825
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,50	1,00	1,0	Rs. 5	144
Madras United	500	1,00	1,00	Rs. 12	2,800
Mahalukshmi	650	1,00	1,00	..	570
Manockjee Petit's	4,95	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1220
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	50		187½
Moraice Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,00	Rs. 75	1,470
National Spinning	600	1,00	1,00	..	420½
aigaumCotton Ginning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,00	100	..	65
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		280
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	810
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	540
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	..	145
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500		80
Queen Spinning	800	1,00	1,00	Rs. 60	875
Ripon	611	1,00	1,00	Rs. 60	885
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,00	00	..	1,270
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs.	350
Sholapore Mills	878	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	1,285
Soonderdas	650	1,00	1,00	..	695
Southern India	1,000	50	50	Rs. 12½	350
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,21	25	25	...	240
Victoria Mills	60	1,00	1,00	..	185
Western India S. & M. Company	1,2	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	725
Lukmidas Khimji S. W. Co			1,0	...	750

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DESIRABLE and NECESSARY as it undoubtedly is to provide the relief required by a *hypermetropic* eye early in life, it is even more essential in *myopia*, because the latter is essentially a progressive defect, and the tension of convergence which the unaided eyes are obliged to exert, in order to maintain binocular vision at the distance demanded by the anomaly of refraction, accelerates that downward progress greatly. Without glasses the myopic child grows up deprived of a wide field of instructive observation, though in that respect his eyes do not themselves suffer; but what is of paramount importance in his case is to relieve the strain on the convergence, by making him always use suitable concave glasses for reading and writing, so that the work may be placed at a distance of at least twelve inches from the eyes. Myopia is generally hereditary so that myopic parents made by that reason suspect it in their children, and cannot ng. etter than to take them to an oculist while they are young. We would offer the same advice on the first appearance of a disposition to squint, which will generally indicate the existence of hypermetropia.
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES are as their name imports, the most scientifically designed and perfectly constructed of all.
Only the PUREST and HARDEST Brazilian pebble is used and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, at right angles to the axis of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic fraction, while in the frames in the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by and resulting from, his wide practical experience in the subject. The extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
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WE HAVE RECEIVED our new Consignment of Real Dresden, Crown Derby, Doulton and Limoges Porcelain. An inspection is invited.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

FIDO—January 14, at London, Charles Alexander Fido, Accountant General's Department, Bombay.—(By telegram)

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

RICHARDSON—January 15, the wife of Captain W. St. John Richardson, Bo. Staff Corps, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALLEN—January 15, at Dilkusha, Lucknow, the wife of Jeffery J Allen, Indian Telegraph Department, of a daughter.
ETESON—January 7, at Shillong, Assam, the wife of Dr A Ete on, Deputy Surgeon-General, Eastern Frontier District, of a daughter.
STERNDALE—January 1, at Nazira, Upper Assam, the wife of C H T Sterndale, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1887.

THE Address with which the Vice-Chancellor of the University opened Convocation on Tuesday appealed at least as much to the outside public as to the academic audience in whose hearing it was delivered. Mr. West set a high ideal before the younger generation who are participating in the benefits which the University offers to them; he set an even higher one before the community in whose midst the institution has been reared and whose civic pride is concerned in its prosperity. Bombay, he enthusiastically urged, must emulate at once Florence and Alexandria in all that those cities had done for learning. Money that is rusting in the coffers of the wealthy must be as freely given for the enlargement of University teaching as it was given by the Ptolemies for establishing in Alexandria libraries and schools of philosophy, or by the wealthy Florentines of the Medician period for the unearthing of Greek manuscripts in Byzantium and for the pursuit of the New Learning in Florence. Our Ptolemies are to be sought amongst princes and chiefs who, in return for the lakhs that they spend in endowing chairs and in increasing the resources of the University of Bombay, are to get, not an extra gun in their salutes, but the nobler salute of a people's applause. Our Medicis are to arise, if not in the Municipal Corporation, at least amongst the citizens who have made wealth, and whose pride it must be to make Bombay a centre of intellectual light and a home of the higher learning. It would be impossible to set a higher ideal before the rich and the well-disposed, though perhaps it would not be well to repeat in the Municipal Council-room Mr. West's reference to the noble liberality of the Bolognese in spending half their municipal funds in support of their University. Until we have learnt who looked after the roads and the sanitation of the mediæval cities which gave thus lavishly of their substance for learning's sake we must look upon much that they did as objects for an unrestrained admiration but for a very prudently restrained imitation. It will be seen that Mr. West was quite conscious of the limitations which the conditions of the hour must necessarily impose upon the Renaissance for which he so eloquently pleaded. The specific measures which he indicated as necessary in order to enable the University to usefully pursue its career are practicable enough even amongst a mercantile class which has not yet learnt to imitate the merchants of Florence by dividing its affection between bills of lading and Sanscrit manuscripts. His appeal for the completion of the University library comes appropriately enough soon after the Senate has taken measures which make it more available for the class for whom it was intended. There is a touch of consistency too, in the reminder to those through whose exertions the French language has been included amongst the subjects for examination that they ought to go further, and see to the founding of a French professorship in the University. The establishment of an adequate scientific professoriate too will in time be a necessary complement to the endeavours which are being made to promote technical education in the city, though these endeavours have themselves been so slowly supported by the outside public that Mr. West's appeal to those who have the means of founding one or two chairs seems scarcely likely to meet with a quick response. Nothing less than the communication to some of his wealthier neighbours of his own confidence in the value of this branch of education will lead them to make sacrifices for it. "It is through technical education," he says, "that the riches of the world are brought to our feet, that the weak are made strong and the poor rich." An enthusiasm so great as his meets with no unnatural disappointment in the scheme lately expounded by the Government of Bombay. "So much has been talked and so little done," he says, as though even in his shrewd mind there lurked the belief that by an act of special creation a final and complete scheme could be at once put in operation. Mr. West is not alone in his disappointment; but those with whom he shares it have forgotten that having no precedent to guide us we in India have to go to work experimentally, even as other communities with more favouring conditions have had to do. A system of technical education that would in the day of its inception come in touch with the University system would have a formal completeness; but it would seem ambitious, and the ambition of its framers might lead to its early collapse. At the next Convocation perhaps the Chancellor of the University may be able to alleviate the disappointment of the Vice-Chancellor at finding that we are still in the day of small things in this matter. Upon another feature in the educational policy of the Government of Bombay which has been much discussed of late Mr. West spoke with becoming caution, though with evident reluctance to endorse the action that the Government are contemplating. They themselves, however, in defending their proposal to hand over the two mofussil colleges to unofficial care, would scarcely contest his proposition that it is an evil fate which severs such institutions from the control and support of Government. The evil fate is primarily that which imposes upon an administration full of zeal for education a necessity so obviously repugnant to its own desires. The time has not yet come for finally judging the action of the Government in this matter, and perhaps Mr. Justice West's observations upon it will remind those who have pronounced judgment upon it that they have been a little premature. Meantime, although the teaching institutions are threatened, the University pursues its career unaffected by the financial exigencies of the times, and daily increasing in importance and in influence. Mr. Lee-Warner's estimate of it before the Public Service Commission this week shows us that it has not yet fallen under the curse which rests upon those of whom all men speak well, and now and again we must expect to hear the question raised whether the utility of its work increases with its dimensions. The Vice-Chancellor, at all events, is not numbered amongst the doubters.

COMPLAINTS of disorder and oppression which deserve attention come from the State of Jamnagar. A memorial signed by over a thousand Hindu inhabitants of Khambalia in that State, has been sent to Mr. Lakhmidas Khimjee, a well known resident of Bombay requesting him to make known their grievances and solicit the benevolent intervention of the Bombay Government. The State is ruled by his Highness the Jam, who, being of advanced age and in infirm health, entrusts the administration to the Dewan Maganbhai. This Minister is not himself apparently obnoxious to the memorialists, but it is alleged that he is remiss in allowing other influences to work harm in the State, and that he fails to secure redress for outrages which are committed. The bulk of the population is composed of Hindus, and the number of Mussulmans is inconsiderable; but it is alleged that the latter community have recently been permitted to insult and injure the Hindus, who find it impossible to get justice when they appeal against the lawless acts of which they complain. A certain Rewa Khawas, Controller of Customs, and a personal attendant on the Chief, is an influential man at Court, where other Mussulman influences are said to prevail to an extent which is regrettable; and the Hindu community connect this state of things at the Court with the grievances, of which they set out the list at considerable length. It is alleged that on one occasion an unprovoked attack had been made upon several Hindus, who were wounded with swords. The injured men preferred a complaint to the authorities, and it is asserted that the Dewan and some other officials informed them that they must withdraw their complaints, which if carried further might "injure the State interest." Three specific cases are mentioned in which threats are said to have been made to induce compliance with the order to withdraw the charges. Other cases are thus stated :—"They threatened Bhatia Lalji Meghji, whose wounds were much advanced, and who had no hopes of living except he was saved by God, and the two sons of the goldsmith Madan Meghraj were also called and threatened, to withdraw their complaint, but in reply they said that they would not do so as they were dying, but if they should live they would not carry on their complaint; for this the officers tried much and held out many threats." The names of two Mahajans are given, to whom, it is stated, the Dewan and his colleagues frankly admitted they were obliged to act as they did from motives of political prudence : "Look here! You know already that nowadays Mussalmans hold great influence in the Jamnagar State; so if you go further you will not be successful in your cause; we enjoin you in this case, you act as we suggest." As an aggravation of all this, it is mentioned that Khavas Raghavbhai, who accompanied the Dewan in the mission, went off to a meeting of the "guilty persons, *i.e.* Mahomedans" who entertained him with the essence of rose, milk sweetened with sugar-candy, boiled coffee and opium dissolved in water; not only this but "Khavas Raghavbhai gave twenty korees for every Tajia to Mahomedans, and assisted them in many other ways." To make matters worse, Mussalmans and their official guest threw yellow-coloured water over one another, and "Khavas was drenched with the same coloured water." And then "having brought the above said matter to such a crisis, the said Raghavbhai left that place for Nagar." The memorialists consider that the offenders, who ought to have received due punishment, were thus given the countenance of authority, and they opine that, "there will be no wonder if offences are increased day by day by such treatment." They are indignant that none of the offenders have been arrested by any of the local officers, although orders were issued to have them arrested. The answer of the local authorities was that they would see about it on receipt of another order, and that perhaps some other officer might be sent down by the Jamsaheb, who would make enquiries into the matter. There is the more reason to be surprised at all this because the Dewan, it is naively said, is considered to be of refined views. "What; does he ignore the laws?" they ask, "or is the Jamsaheb displeased with his poor Hindu subjects, or does he not want them?" The Mussulmans, it is asserted, use the arms which they are allowed to possess to fire at and intimidate the Hindus, and no notice is taken when such cases occur. A number of instances are given to show that this allegation is well-founded. Thus a Loowana merchant, fifty-five years of age, named Thakoor Kurji Nowji, returning from Khambalia after transacting business "was robbed of his money and horse, and was himself beaten with weapons, and was levelled to the ground," half a mile outside the gate of the city. This poor merchant's dying declaration was that he was beaten and robbed by men in the service of a Mahomedan Jemadar. "It is a matter of great regret," says the memorial, "that the said Loowana, after making this statement, died at four p.m. to-day, and has reached heaven." The honest Mahajans would perhaps have expressed greater regret had the luckless man of business reached the other place. The measure of the offences charged against the "predominating influence" in the administration of the State's affairs is filled up by the slaughter of "dumb animals" cows and likewise of kids, which are generally put to death in places adjacent to Hindu temples, and in the midst of Hindus who are going to or returning from places of worship. Gangs of outlaws, it is asserted, oppress the villagers and no redress is forthcoming. In fine, "great *zoolum* is exercised on Hindu subjects and no one is at an ease," for the Mahomedans have at present great influence in the State of Jam, where they are strongly supported, it is boldly declared, by backstairs influence at Court. We do not pretend to vouch for the strict accuracy of these allegations, but when we find them supported by the signatures of some twelve hundred residents in the State, who give their names in proof of their good faith, we deem it our duty to call the attention of the Government and the public to complaints preferred with so much circumstance of time and place. A little inquiry will do no harm, and may do much good in that remote and interesting native State, which contributes a very fair quota of useful men to the busy world of Bombay.

REPORTS of the half-yearly meeting of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway more detailed than those which we were able to publish last week show how urgently the chairman, General Trevor, took up the case for the extension of the Godhra branch line to Rutlam. The case from the traffic point of view alone is a strong one. The traffic on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway has expanded so rapidly since the line came under the management of the B. B. and C. I. Company that either the line must be doubled or the pressure upon it must be relieved by diverting traffic from the overworked Ajmere-Ahmedabad section to the Malwa section by means of a loop line from Anand through Godhra to Rutlam. Much is to be said for doubling, but more is to be said for the other plan, which would cost a million sterling instead of the £1,200,000 at which the other scheme is estimated, which would open up new and productive districts to distant markets, and which, as the recent representation of the Ahmedabad Municipality on the subject reminds us, would satisfy a widely prevalent desire on the part of the inhabitants of Gujerat. The Government of India have lately had their attention directed anew to the subject; the order for a new survey of the country this cold weather shows that the project is not to lie undisturbed in [illegible] and, as General Trevor said in London the other day, the proposals of the Board are under consideration by the Government. All that need be said therefore is that in the view of a greatly interested section of the community in Western India, commercial and agricultural, it is desirable that the consideration given to it should not be too deliberate. For if the work is necessary at all—and no one seems to have disputed that—it is necessary now. The Board, meanwhile, are looking far ahead in other directions. They have espied a fruitful land in the Punjab, in the quadrilateral enclosed by Delhi, Rewari, Ferozepore and Umballa, which they deem tempting to railway enterprise, especially as in opening it up they would not only tap a rich tract of wheat-producing country, but would bring a railway to the foot of the Simla hills, and would thereby mitigate the inconveniences of the Simla Exodus. But this would be a large undertaking, inasmuch as, fearful of blocking the overcharged section of the Rajputana line between Bandikui and Ajmere, the directors contemplate a new railway from some point near Ajmere to Umballa. This they propose should be made by a company affiliated to theirs in unity of management, but as the project has only lately been laid before the Secretary of State, it is at present one rather for investigation than for resolution. It may meantime be pointed to as a mark of the progressive spirit which pervades the policy of the Company, and as giving promise that the B. B. and C. I. will not be behind other lines in its contributions to the development of the railway system in India.

To the philanthropist, with a love of his kind, the street beggar is doubtless an object of peculiar interest and regard, but by the bulk of society he is looked upon as a pest which should not be permitted to exist, or which should at any rate be conveniently placed beyond the reach of the public ken. This is evidently the opinion of the Portuguese authorities at Goa, who have too exalted an idea of the dignity of labour to tolerate, much less countenance mendicancy, whether it be the outcome of religious sentiment or of incorrigible laziness. Margaum has recently been overrun with all sorts of gentry without visible means of subsistence, but in future they will have short shrift. The administrator of that province is of too practical a turn of mind to be troubled with any squeamish regard for the religious motive which is sometimes supposed to underlie some forms of mendicancy, and is too loyal a public servant to see unmoved the superfluous wealth of a tax-ridden people devoted to the perpetuation of a system of shameless beggary, while the Portuguese Government itself is in a chronic state of impecuniosity. Much therefore to the relief of an impoverished people, he has issued orders that no alms are to be given to mendicants, there being already in existence an asylum where poverty may flourish in all its native picturesqueness at the expense of Government without being an offence to the eye of anybody. This is a very astute move on the part of the administrator of Margaum. It will not only have the very desirable effect of ridding the province of an utterly worthless class of "ne'er-do-weels," but will also, by driving them into the poor asylum, assist in making that institution, which has hitherto been more or less a burden on the taxpayers, self-supporting, and leave the people better able to meet the demands of a Government that always seems to be at its wits' ends to devise means to replenish an empty exchequer. In Bombay mendicancy, parading in the garb of religion, has assumed the dimensions of a great evil, and it is impossible to walk along even the most fashionable thoroughfares without being subjected at every turn to the importunities of professional beggars. Some there are no doubt whose miserable condition cannot but awaken our sympathy, though the public would be glad if at times they did not bring their deformities so prominently under our observation. But there are others, strong stalwart men, who, being too idle to work, prefer to lead a beggar's life and profit by the gullibility of their more industrious neighbours. It is a pity that some effectual means cannot be devised for curing the evil. In England begging is punishable by imprisonment with hard labour. In Margaum the offence lies not in begging, but in assisting the beggar. Either plan would perhaps have a salutary effect. But, unfortunately, so long as certain forms of religion exalt mendicancy to the rank of a virtue it is not easy for Government, which is so careful of all religious prejudices, to adopt either the one or the other.

TRIPLE MURDER BY A CONSTABLE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, JAN. 17.

YESTERDAY morning Constable Rajekhan ran "amok" at Chandor. After killing his wife, father and mother, he went sword in hand to the Collector, Mr. Woodward's Camp. Though repeatedly told to throw down his sword by the Collector, he refused and advanced rapidly in a menacing manner with the sword uplifted at the Collector. Mr. Woodward, when he was about 10 paces off, fired, killing him on the spot. Colonel Wilson, District Superintendent of Police, who was camped 22 miles distant, has arrived on the scene.

THE CRUSADE AGAINST TODDY IN GUJERAT.

THE following notes of the crusade against toddy have been sent to us by "L. R. J.," who has previously supplied us with accounts of the progress of the temperance movement in the Konkan and Gujerat :—

The curious excitement against toddy and spirits has also spread extensively over the territory of his Highness the Gaekwar, and is still spreading. The Abkari inspector informs us that within the last few days village after village have made firm resolutions not to drink even toddy. In Nowsari we have learned that the Mochees, Dhobies, Kuttrees and Durgees have made the same resolutions. At their marriage feasts instead of giving liquor as formerly they now give sweetmeats. We feared that such occasions would strongly test their resolutions; and knowing that such ceremonies were going on we made special inquiries. We found that only one family among the Kuttrees had yielded, and their weakness was the direct result of the influence brought to bear on them by a contractor. We had no idea that this work was going on to a large extent in other than English territory. His Highness, we understand, is very pleased that such is the case. We are told that a short time ago a deputation waited on him and asked to have the tax reduced. Their request was not granted, but he availed himself of the opportunity to give them an excellent temperance address, and exhorted them to be sober and industrious. We are also informed that the contractor is somewhat disturbed at our presence in his already excited district, and that he has complained to the Abkari inspector, and desired him to take action against us; also, that a long complaint has been sent to the Collector, informing him that even one of his Highness's magistrates was present at one of our assemblies, giving countenance to our proceedings. The Kolaba case was cited, and the same measures were desired to be taken with respect to us and our work. But no notice has been taken of these representations. Everywhere we have been heartily welcomed. Large crowds of quiet and attentive listeners hear us every evening. There has not been the least signs of a disturbance. Neither have we been molested in any way. We are thankful to know that some castes have been induced to give up drink through the influence of our meetings. At one meeting recently, the [illegible] fouzdar, several native pleaders and other gentleman were seated at our side, while hundreds were gathered round, both men and women.

This frontier extends in an irregular line from Panolee to Billimora on the west and from Billimora to Nandurbar on the south, a length altogether of about 200 miles. Now along this line there are ninety-seven Gaekwari liquor shops and ninety-six English shops—one hundred and ninety-three in all. In one direction they do not average a mile apart, in the other direction they are often only a few yards apart. We visited two of these shops in the evening, about six o'clock, the other day. These were not fifty yards apart. The Gaekwari shop, and the large enclosure, were crowded with men and women clamouring for drink. Thousands must visit these places every evening. We asked a few questions of those who were selling the drink.

"How much of this toddy will it take to make a man drunk?"

"One bottle, or one bottle and a half."

"Do the men and women often drink enough of it to get drunk?"

"Yes, if they have money enough to buy it. It is their own pleasure whether they do or not."

"How many bottles are there in a gallon?"

"Six."

"What is the price you are selling it at per gallon?"

"Two annas."

From this man's statement you will see that here from four to six men can get drunk for two annas. In this connection you must remember that this toddy from the date palm, though sweet and nourishing when first drawn in the morning, by noon, through fermentation, contains 12 per cent. alcohol, which is stronger than London porter. It is kept in the sun all day, hence at night it is nearly as strong as spirits. We then crossed over to the English shop, and found, though it was a much larger establishment, they had sold out all their toddy. However, there was a large crowd of Parsees and Hindoos gathered around the shop.

Gaekwari toddy is sold for two annas per gallon. English is three annas per gallon. Gaekwari spirits is sold from one and a half annas to three annas per seer, according to strength. The same, English, is sold from two annas to three and a half annas per seer, so that the cheaper liquor is in his Highness's dominions. Hence the advantage is on the side of the Gaekwari contractor. How is it, then, that his shops are out-sold by the English shops? The same measures and tests are in use by both Governments. We can understand why the English contractor should bitterly complain being obliged to sell his toddy at one-third a higher rate than his neighbour only a few yards distant; and his spirits being one half-anna per seer dearer. The contractors are not supposed to lower their rates without permission from their respective Governments. The tricks of this trade are very evident, and Abkari inspectors are not omnipresent. While this sharp competition is going on, you can readily see that there is an enormous amount of drinking done. It is probable that the Governments will soon take this frontier matter up, and definitely settle the question by not allowing a shop within less than a mile and a half or three miles from the boundaries on either side. This will stop all trouble and prove much more satisfactory. Besides, it will greatly reduce the number of the shops. We inquired whether the people would walk so far for their liquor, and we were told by the very best authority that they have been known to walk from ten to fifteen miles to get the cheaper liquor.

In five talukas of the Nowsari zilla the same system prevails as in the English territory. For these five talukas the contractor pays three and a half lakhs of rupees per year, and has the contract for three years. Here in Nowsari is the central distillery, which is capable of turning out one thousand gallons of spirits, from the mowra flower, per day. All the spirits sold in this zilla must come from this place, where it is carefully tested and measured. The central still of the adjoining English district is in Surat. The Surat zilla contains eight talukas, for which the contractor pays to the English Government four and three-quarter lakhs of rupees per year. Hence here are thirteen talukas that pay through the contractors eight and a quarter lakhs of rupees annually in the shape of Government tax. That is, two Parsees pay the above sum for the privilege of selling liquor to the people. From the above we may get a conception of the drinking habits of these poor creatures, and the great ruin that is yearly going on. This system in his Highness's dominions has been in vogue only about four years. The old system still prevails in some parts of his territory. Whatever objections there may be to the present Abkari system it is far better than the old system. We now know something of the people's drinking habits. Before we could not even approximately tell. No one could tell the amount of liquor distilled, or sold, or its strength. Every distiller was a law unto himself. He could make as much as he pleased, sell at any price as much as he could, by paying a nominal still head tax. The poor people around him were often worse off than any slaves, as they were completely under his power. Often all their land, jewels, and property were mortgaged or taken from them for drink. Then, too, there was a great deal of illicit distilling going on. We should be very sorry to have the former plan again, and we do not think we ever will have it, as it has been condemned we hope for ever. Though there remains much room for improvement, drunkenness does not prevail in these parts to such an extent as formerly. Still we have not a word to say in favor of the present system. We believe it to be very objectionable, and we trust the Governments will devise a better plan. Their aim, we understand, is to have a maximum price, minimum drunkenness, and minimum illicit distillation.

It is true the revenue has greatly increased during the last few years, and it is also true that the sales have greatly increased. But these facts do not necessarily prove that drunkenness or even drinking has correspondingly increased. That the revenue has increased is due to the fact that speculators see that it is a paying business, hence year by year there is greater competition, and Government realizes higher prices for the right of sale. It has increased year by year in this manner. This is the easiest way possible to collect revenue. That the sales have greatly increased is due to the fact that there is less illicit distillation and importation going on now than formerly, and this must decrease year by year. For it is the interest of the contractor to ferret out and prosecute every one of these that he can find.

The old manner of distilling is very ingenious, at the same time exceedingly simple. It requires too much space to attempt a description. But one can readily understand how easy it is for these poor ignorant, simple-minded cultivators to rig up a temporary still out of their own household pots, pans, and chatties, and distil a good bottle of liquor before bed-time after their day's toil in the field. This no doubt is often done, and was very common a few years ago. They could rig up a still anywhere, and to escape detection in the most unlikely places. We were told of one that was in a small excavation along the railway line, that was in use some time by the coolies employed by the permanent way inspector to supply themselves with liquor. Here they distilled all they wanted

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. GOSCHEN AT LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, JAN. 19.

Mr. Goschen, speaking at Liverpool yesterday, said that the British Government was working in the interests of peace, and would pronounce no opinion on the question of a Prince for Bulgaria until a candidate has been submitted in conformity with the Treaty of Berlin.

THE RUMOURED ARREST OF BRITISH OFFICERS IN RUSSIA.

It is denied that there is any truth in the statement that two British Officers had been arrested as spies at Moscow.

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENT.

Sir W. Hart-Dyke has been appointed to succeed Sir Henry Holland as Vice-President of Council (Education).

SIR DRUMMOND WOLFF.

Sir Henry Drummond Wolff has started for Constantinople and will call at Vienna *en route*.

PANIC AND LOSS OF LIFE.

A catastrophe took place at the Spitalfields Dramatic Club last night. A false alarm of fire was raised, when a panic immediately ensued, and in the rush that was made for the exits seventeen of the audience were killed.

AFFAIRS IN UPPER BURMA.

A REFRACTORY CHIEF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, JAN. 18.

The distribution of rice at the Civil Court was finally stopped yesterday. There was a great crush of applicants, as a Chinese merchant added to the Government dole 100 bags of rice for distribution Over ten thousand people assembled, beginning from before dawn; but the police were present and barriers erected to avoid a repetition of the late fatal disaster.

Mr. Fryer, Commissioner, has gone to Chindwin Valley on a tour.

The Thathanabaing probably goes down to Lower Burma when General Roberts goes.

JAN. 19.

There is a great unwillingness on the part of our Government to annex the Wuntho Swabwah's district. It is remote and off lines of communication and would require a numerous garrison. The Kin Woon Augyi has been despatched from Mandalay to endeavour to induce the refractory Swabwah to come to terms.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 19.

Sir Frederick Roberts arrived at Kyannhyat to-day. He expects to reach Sagadoung to-morrow, and the Ruby Mines on Friday.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Siam, with the outward English mails of the 7th instant, left here for Bombay at 7 a.m. to-day; and the s.s. Ravenna, for Colombo and Calcutta, at 11 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 18.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Henzada arrived here from Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham left here this morning.

SUEZ, JAN. 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bokhara arrived here from Bombay this evening.

ADEN, JAN. 18.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Quetta, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	72½
4½ per cent. do.	74½
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver	47

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JAN. 18.

10 p.m.	73·4

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 19.

6 a.m.	69·5
10 a.m.	74·4
2 p.m.	77·3
4 p.m.	76·2

THE Public Service Commission met again at the Bombay Secretariat yesterday, when eight more witnesses were examined. The first witness, the Hon. Mahadeo Wasudeo Barve, C.I.E., member of the Bombay Legislative Council, sometime ago Dewan of Kolhapore, said that the Statutory Service was generally disapproved, and he would rather do away with it altogether. Age was the great disadvantage the natives of India laboured under in competing for the Civil Service; and witness would have the minimum fixed at 19 years, and the maximum at 22 or 23 years. On the whole, witness was in favour of having the examinations held in England. Dr. Theodore Cooke, Principal of the College of Science, Poona, had heard the Statutory Service condemned, chiefly by graduates of the University. If the Service was retained, Dr. Cooke was in favour of the promotion to its ranks of Uncovenanted servants as a reward for distinguished service. He was in favour of giving facilities to native candidates to compete in England for the Covenanted Civil Service; but did not consider simultaneous competition in England and in India advisable. Dr. Cooke was in favour of raising the age to 21 years. Mr. Satyendranath Tagore, District Judge and Sessions Judge of Sholapore, said that the prevalent feeling in this presidency regarding the existing Statutory Service was one of dissatisfaction; and that if sufficient facilities were offered for natives of India to compete for the Indian Civil Service, the Statute might be abrogated without inconvenience. The Civil Service rules, as they existed at present, practically excluded Indians. Professor R. G. Bhandarkur, Professor of Oriental Languages, Deccan College, Poona, was in favour of abolishing the Statutory Service as it existed at present and having simultaneous examinations held in India and in England. He was in favour of encouraging Indian youth to go to England by giving them scholarships and paying their passage money. Witness was in favour of raising the age of candidates for the Civil Service to 22 or 23 years and adding vernacular languages to the subjects of examination. He was in favour of holding examinations in India and in England. The Commission will resume its sittings at 10-30 a.m. to-day.

AT a meeting of the Municipal Corporation held yesterday, Captain Selby took occasion to observe that he never understood that the sum of Rs. 80,000 had been actually voted by the Corporation towards the Jubilee celebrations. The Corporation had merely expressed its readiness to vote the sum if a proper object were found on which to spend the money. Captain Morland supported Captain Selby in this view of the question.

MR. OLLIVANT being expected to return to his duty by the next mail, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the termination of the meeting of the Bombay Town Council yesterday, expressed on behalf of that body his sense of the cordial relations which have subsisted between them and the Acting Commissioner, Mr. F. L. Charles. Mr. Dosabhoy remarked that although they would all be glad to welcome back Mr. Ollivant, they were sorry to part with Mr. Charles. The Acting Commissioner briefly returned thanks for the kind words spoken about him by the chairman.

AT this time of the year there is always unusual activity in the musical world, and shoals of new songs make their appearance, many of which have merely an ephemeral existence and are soon forgotten. A tuneful ballad, entitled "My Lady Love," deserves a better fate, it being interesting not only as a singularly successful attempt at musical expression, but as the effusion of a local composer, namely, Mr. Jasper Klingelhöfer. The words which Mr. Klingelhöfer has set to music are a translation of a Swabian ballad by Mr. Theodore Tilton, and appeared originally we believe in an English magazine. Mr. Klingelhöfer's setting is none the less charming for possessing a quaint simplicity that catches the fancy at once, and the fact that the words are not always adapted for melodic interpretation shows that he has been inspired by genuine musical feeling. The song is, by permission, dedicated to Lady Reay.

BROACH is in want of a Town Hall, where public meetings could be held, and it is suggested that there could be no better way of commemorating the Jubilee than by building an assembly room to be named after the Queen-Empress. At present the citizens when they want to meet together have to obtain permission to use the Banias' Wadi. The fact that the want of a public hall has come home to the citizens of Broach indicates the growth of a public feeling which it has been the object of recent legislation to foster and encourage.

THE very Rev. Dr. Dalgado, the Padroadist Vicar-General of Ceylon, left Colombo for Bombay on Tuesday.

SENHOR ADELINO ABEL COELHO DA CRUZ, the Governor of Diu, has been decorated by the Portuguese Government with the order of S. Brito de Aviz.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, now on tour with the Public Services Commission, returns to Lahore at the beginning of next month, and will stay till after the celebration of her Majesty's Jubilee.

IT is stated in the welcoming address which was presented to the Papal Delegate on his arrival in Madras that this is the first occasion on which Madras has been specially honoured by a visit from a direct representative of the Holy See. The only other occasion of a somewhat similar visit took place in 1834, when the Right Rev. Fre Pedro de Alcantara, "Vicar Apostolic of the Great Mogul," then governing the Vicariate of Bombay, was sent to Madras by the Holy See, as "Visitor Apostolic" of the Madras Mission which he governed *ad interim*, prior to the arrival of Dr. O'Connor (in 1835). The latter was the first British Vicar Apostolic, to whom the Government of the Vicariate was made over by the Capuchin Fathers, who had laboured in it since 1642, the date of its erection.

SIR CHARLES ARBUTHNOT'S arrival in Burma will cause no material change in military arrangements there. He will assume command of the whole troops in Upper and Lower Burma, just as Sir Herbert Macpherson did, while General White will retain his position at Mandalay. When the relief has been carried out in March, says an up country paper, it will probably be found possible to reduce the six brigades to four, thus giving each Brigadier about four thousand men. If by March there are still signs of disturbance, or should a renewal of outbreaks take place as the troops move away in relief, some extra Native Infantry regiments may be sent from India; but in any case the relief as ordered will be carried out. The troops comprised in it have suffered so severely from hardships undergone in a malarious climate that they must be brought away, whatever other arrangements may have to be made.

A LONDON telegram says that a new regulation directs commanding officers of regiments to deal summarily with many offences that are now tried by court-martial, and also to considerably reduce the average severity of sentences.

COMMANDERS DURNFORD, Carpenter, and Barlow, and Colonel Lambert have been created Companions of the Order of Distinguished Service.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, who arrived in Allahabad on Monday, from Calcutta, left yesterday, with the Government House party and Mr. Woodburn, Chief Secretary, for Agra. After a few days' stay there, Sir Alfred Lyall starts on a tour in the Bijnor district, returning to Allahabad before the time fixed for the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee.

THE report that Sir Charles Bernard takes leave in March is declared to have no actual warrant for its support. "Sir Charles," says a Calcutta paper, "has not even made an application for leave, and his energetic nature is likely to urge him to remain at his post until Burma is thoroughly pacified. There is no doubt, however, that the strain of the last eighteen months has told upon him severely, and that he urgently requires a holiday."

WITH regard to a statement which appeared in a Calcutta paper the other day to the effect that the vacation of the High Court of Fort William was to be extended, so as to run in future from August 15th to November 10th, it is said that the extension has not been discussed by the Judges; and that if it is, a majority will certainly be against it. The Government of India would not be likely to entertain such a proposal for a moment.

AT the risk of being thought captious, the *Pioneer* finds fault with the literary construction of the Jubilee address adopted at a meeting of the inhabitants of Allahabad on Saturday. In the first place it says the address shows traces of having been very hurriedly drawn up, and its language might now be revised with advantage. "The memorialists are made to state that her Gracious Majesty has shown them what a true wife and mother, 'and may we humbly add, *woman* ought to be.' If no apology is needed for employing the two first substantives, it is not required for the third. The memorialists can scarcely wish to be identified with the happily limited class which looks on 'lady' as the only polite term for the gentler sex. The memorial again states that history will 'record the name of Victoria . . . . , and *how* her Royal interest and sympathy *was* ever lively *for* all her subjects. The sudden change of construction is ungraceful if not ungrammatical. The two substantives surely require the verb to be in the plural, and 'interest in' is preferable to 'interest for.' Again, there seems some confusion of metaphor in the phrase 'whose feelings space cannot circumscribe nor ocean span.' A metaphysical conception cannot circumscribe anything, nor can a fluid element act as a span. It is unfortunate, though possibly unavoiable, that the Urdu version has failed to render the English original in all cases with exactitude. A really good address is at all times quite as difficult to frame as an epitaph, and the blunders perpetrated by ministers in the Queen's speeches are proverbial." Let us hope that the Bombay effusion will be less open to literary criticism.

A SCHEME was last year sanctioned by the Madras Government, with a view of providing an Assistant Superintendent of Police for the Nilgiris, under which Assistant Superintendents were put on progressive pay. Considering the unhealthiness and high-cost of living in the Maliahs of the Ganjam District, it was considered that the minimum pay under the new scheme would be insufficient to meet the wants of the Assistant Superintendent at Russelkonda, and he was consequently allowed to draw the maximum pay of the appointment, viz., Rs. 600. It was, however, overlooked at the time that the Assistant Superintendents at Parvatipur, Narsapatam and Wynaad were similarly situated with regard to cost of living and unhealthiness of climate, and should be dealt with in a similar manner with regard to pay, and the Inspector-General of Police consequently lately addressed Government, requesting that they might be put in the same category as the Russelkonda officer, and be allowed to draw at once the maximum pay of the appointments, viz., Rs. 500. As it is not within the competency of the local Government to sanction the proposed change, the Government of India has been addressed, requesting that under the circumstances their sanction may be accorded to the three appointments at Parvatipur, Narsapatam and Wynaad being retained at the old scale of pay, Rs. 500.

THE exports of Indian tea from Calcutta to Great Britain during December were 10,773,078 lbs. and from the 1st of May to the end of the year amounted to 63,805,388 lbs., against 7,835,422 lbs. and 55,565,494 lbs. for the corresponding periods of 1885. The exports to Australia and New Zealand for the last eight months of the year were 1,928,718 lbs., to America 78,549 lbs., and to "other places" 563,943 lbs. The total is 65,676,598 lbs., as against 57,212,946 lbs. in 1885 and 51,942,345 lbs. in 1884. The exports from Ceylon for the last three months of the year were 1,515,395 lbs., as against 895,253 lbs. in 1885 and 339,042 lbs. in 1884.

THE State ball at Calcutta on Thursday seems to have been a very brilliant and crowded function. Many distinguished visitors were present. Lady Rosebery's diamonds, says a correspondent, excited feelings of cupidity in the breasts of the ladies, and the number of uniforms was quite bewildering. Among the strangers were some Burmese scions of royalty, one of whom, a Princess, was currently reported to be heroine of a seven years' captivity in her own country, a captivity very different from that of a State prisoner in Europe, and one in which chains played a great part. It would be interesting to have the results of this lady's observations on the scene she seemed to study so intently.

PARTICULARS are now to hand of the death of the redoubtable dacoit chief, Boh Nga Hmat. Acting on information that Buddha Yeza, Boh Aye and Boh Nga Hmat, with 20 mounted men and 100 footmen, having been driven out of the hills west of Yenaung by General Lockhart, were endeavouring to fly east to the Shan hills, it appears that patrols were sent from Yemethen and Hlinedet towards Shwenyaunghoo to block the road. Lieutenant O'Brien, with 40 Mounted Infantry of the Hlinedet Troop, met the enemy and succeeded in killing Boh Nga Hmat and 14 others, and capturing 12 guns and 7 dahs.

EVERYONE is aware of the capabilities for mischief which exist in the monkey's disposition, and of the strength and dexterity which reside in their small wiry fingers. It is not often they are punished for their tricks, but a very amusing instance of their having to suffer for their misdeeds is related by a correspondent of the *Pioneer* as follows:—

At a small station on the Saran Railway there is a tope of trees which is, or rather was, peopled by monkeys, who gained a dishonest livelihood by plundering the railway trucks stored with grain which was intended for export. The manner in which they gained access to the grain was by picking holes in the tarpaulin roofs of the wagons, through which they abstracted their booty. The necessity for continued watching which existed, with a view to keeping the animals away, became a grievance which needed a remedy, and this was hit upon at last by a railway guard. For some days before the plot for banishing the monkeys was carried out sweets and fruit were placed in large quantities on the roofs of the wagons, with the effect of accumulating a large number than ever. One day, however, when they were seated, old and young, big and little, enjoying their ill-gotten gains, their punishment came suddenly upon them. An engine was promptly and quietly attached to the train, and steam got up at once. With scarcely a moment's notice the train shot out of the station, and sped away towards Gorackpore, carrying its novel passengers with it! It might be supposed the monkeys would have leaped off the train. But no; they were so appalled that they made no attempt to escape; they cowered down, whimpering and holding on for dear life, and submitted to fate in hopeless terror. On went the train faster and faster till it reached the jungles, and here it stopped. No hint as to the expediency of prompt departure was necessary—the monkeys saw their opportunity and fled, signalising their escape by filling the air with their whoops, and shaking the boughs with rage as they sped away into the depths of their new forest home.

IN the hamlet of Stoke Row, in the Chiltern Hills, there exist two wells which have a curious and interesting history. The great material want of the inhabitants is water, for the subsoil is chalk, and springs are few and far between. Precarious supplies of water are obtained from the roofs of buildings and from surface drainage into ponds, and at a former time, when the rain failed, there was no other source of supply nearer than the river Thames, which is some miles away. The inhabitants of Stoke Row were indebted for relief from their distress to the benevolence of two native gentlemen in distant Benares. Some years ago Mr. E. A. Reade was Commissioner of the Benares Division, and was thus brought into close contact with the Maharaja of Benares, with whom, it seems, he contracted a warm friendship, so that when Mr. Reade left India in 1860 the Maharaja expressed a wish to do something by which he should be kindly remembered in Mr. Reade's house. Mr. Reade came from the parish of Ipsden, in which the hamlet Stoke Row is situated, and, bethinking him of the sufferings of his poor neighbours for want of water, suggested to the Maharaja to build a well in the hamlet. The idea was one well calculated to commend itself to the mind of an Indian gentleman, and the Maharaja at once agreed to the proposal. Accordingly, in 1864, a well was constructed. Stimulated by the example of the Maharaja, his kinsman, Sir Deo Narain Sing, also an intimate friend of Mr. Reade's, caused a second well to be made at Ipsden, and the work was opened with public prayers on the 24th of May, 1865. Lord Hobhouse gives at length in the "Journal of the National Indian Association" the story of these examples of native beneficence towards the people of a distant English village. As a sequel to the tale follows a letter from the Secretary of the Metropolitan Drinking Fountain Association, calling attention to the fact that London is indebted for two of its fountains to similar acts of liberality on the part of native gentlemen, a fountain near the Marble Arch being the gift of the late Maharaja of Vizianagram; and another in the Broad Walk, Regent's Park, that of Mr. Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE 30th M. N. I. relieves the regiment at present stationed at Moulmein on the 17th instant. The head-quarters of the 30th are at Shwaygheen, with detachments at the Hinong (near Tongoo), Sittang, Kyeikhto, Beeling and Pegu, and in future only two companies of a Bombay corps will occupy the cantonment at Shwaygheen.

LIEUTENANT A. C. YATE, 1st Belooch Light Infantry, has been appointed Commandant of the Mounted Infantry at Yemethen, *vice* Lieutenant Fullerton, 2nd Queen's, deceased. Lieutenant H. D. McIntyre, 16th Madras Infantry, has been appointed Post Transport Officer at Yemethen, *vice* Lieutenant Pullen, Royal Artillery. Captain J. S. O'Bryed, 31st Punjab Infantry, special service officer, has been ordered to Kyanhyat, to relieve Captain F. D. Lugard, who will proceed to Shwebo and take up the appointment of Brigade Transport Officer, *vice* Lieutenant H. D. U. Keary, 1st Madras Pioneers, appointed to command a Police Battalion. Lieutenant W. C. Jephson, Bengal Commissariat Department, has been appointed Treasure Chest Officer with Colonel Stedman's column, *vice* Lieutenant Fordyce, reported sick.

COLONEL G. N. CHANNER, V.C., 14th Sikhs, who has been appointed a Brigadier-General, assumed the command of the Rawal Pindi Brigade on the 12th instant, *vice* Brigadier-General Sir John Hudson, K.C.B., who is transferred to the Rohilkhund district, in the place of Brigadier-General T. E. Gordon, C.B., promoted to Major-General.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

AN extra match has been arranged to be fired in connection with the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association, on Friday and Saturday, at Coorla. The following are the conditions:—

MATCH XII.—Distance, 200, 500 and 800 yards; number of shots, 7 each distance; entrance fee, 1 rupee. Winners of Rs. 100 or over at this meeting or any other Rifle competition to give 3 points per range, and winners of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 100 to give 2 points per range; other conditions, see rules.

PRIZES.—200 yards—1st, Rs. 15; 2nd, 10; 3rd, 5; 4th, 5; and 5th, 5. 500 yards—1st, Rs. 15; 2nd, 10; 3rd, 5; 4th, 5; and 5th, 5. 800 yards—1st, Rs. 15; 2nd, 10; 3rd, 5; 4th, 5; and 5th, 5.

The highest aggregate score at the three distances to take a cup presented by Messrs. Nansy Khyraz and Co., Rs. 50.

N.B.—No membership subscription required for this match.

For the Association Medals.—The highest aggregate score in Matches I., II., III., IV., V. and XII., to take the gold medal; the next highest the silver; and the third highest the bronze medal.

THE DHOBIE COLONY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to draw attention to the colony of dhobies now settled at a stagnant tank in the Arthur Road, nearly opposite the Gordon Mill; and to point out to the Municipal authorities, what a splendid system it is of propagating small-pox, ring-worm, itch, and every other noxious disease, in permitting clothes to be washed in such dirty, stinking water.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 19. EQUESTRIAN.

INDUSTRIAL ART IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your Mahratta correspondent, after praising the excellences of some stained glass windows being executed in London for the Raja of Kolhapoor, concludes by recommending his Highness the Gaekwar and other Mahratta Chiefs to do a service to the memory of the founder of their Empire, and immensely improve the appearance of their palaces by adopting windows of a similar character.

Will you kindly permit me to inform your Mahratta correspondent that his Highness the Gaekwar is, in my opinion, doing much better; he is having his stained glass windows made by natives at Baroda itself, thereby adorning his palaces and benefitting his people?

I trust you will forgive me if I venture to encroach further on your valuable space to inquire what is the object of introducing technical education if every thing connected with the industrial arts is to be imported from Europe? Technicalities may be taught, but they cannot be practised, and I presume that the end and aim of all teaching is a practical outlet.

In the rapid development of this country, the industrial artist has been left behind. Shields and swords are now no longer wanted, and as the arts have been imported, he is still left to paint shields which are furnished with a ring to hang against the wall, and to decorate sword handles, destined never to receive a blade, or at best a bad one; and when in disgust at manufacturing toys he breaks out and elaborates a metal finger bowl, we laugh at him! The men who paint shields and kindred objects could, properly directed, paint walls and windows, and those who adorn sword handles could give us the choicest door and cabinet furniture. Unfortunately, the Government appear to accept and endorse the puritanical bowl about conserving arts which exist for the most part in the heads of the howlers, and, while overlooking what might be done in the practical application of the arts which exist, introduce technical education without providing an outlet.

If native Rajahs would, regardless of discouraging remarks (chiefly by people who affect taste as a fashionable habit) insist on all adornments of their palaces being produced in this country, although many objectionable features would at first appear, rejection and selection would work the inevitable, and it is possible and even probable that a new and more refined art instinct would be developed. It is not so many years ago that we laughed at American arts. On which side is the laugh now?—Yours, &c.,

R. F. CHISHOLM,
Consulting Architect to H. H. the Gaekwar.

Jan. 19.

THE LEPERS OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me as a fellow-worker in the cause of the lepers to thank Mr. Wellesley C. Bailey for his moving appeal in behalf of our poor lepers. I regret that Mr. Bailey has not seen the Eduljee Framjee Allbless Leper Home at Trombay; it would be a pleasure to me to accompany him thither whenever he could find the leisure to visit the Home. I hope you will allow me to avail myself of the opportunity thus offered to call public attention once more to this charitable institution, which was intended by its large-hearted and large-minded founder, Bishop Meurin, to be just such an asylum as Mr. Bailey graphically shows we are in need of. The Trombay Home was opened in October 1885, for male lepers of every caste, creed and condition. They are housed in a commodious well-ventilated building, the gift of the Allbless family; they are under the care of a medical practitioner of much experience, who is unremitting in his attendance on his patients, and is particularly careful in the matter of cleanliness. The number of inmates has fluctuated, never exceeding 30 at any time, while at present there are 20. Small as this number is, it necessitates a considerable monthly outlay to keep up the required establishment for their housing, feeding, clothing and medical treatment free of charge. For this outlay the Home is entirely dependant on the chance donations of the charitably disposed. Such a source of supply is far too irregular to meet the unfailing regularity with which the monthly bills for the maintenance of the institution are presented. An endowment fund is in course of formation, which, it is hoped, will in time enable the Home to support itself. It is a great pity that a want of funds in so wealthy a city as Bombay should cramp and circumscribe the utility of an institution which [illegible] Bailey for the alleviation of the leper's misery, viz., the usual remedies, cleanliness, good food and plenty of fresh air. There is nothing of mere sentiment in this appeal; public utility is very prominent in this endeavour to eradicate one of the most horrible of human afflictions. Who has gazed with reflective eyes on the sad havoc made by this dread disease in the human form, and has not experienced a deep commiseration for such wrecks of humanity, together with an earnest wish and a ready will to use every means and to help every scheme formed for the purpose of staying the progress of so dismal and hopeless an infliction, and for comforting its unfortunate victims. Such a scheme is now being carried out by this Home. Government, recognising the importance of a leper asylum, have agreed to make an annual grant towards the maintenance of the Eduljee Framjee Allbless Leper Home; but the grant towards last year's expenses has not yet been paid, and the Home is in considerable distress just at present for want of money to carry it on. An earnest appeal is made to the charitable public of Bombay to help us with subscriptions to continue our work for the relief of the poor leper.—Yours, &c.,

THOS. DUNCAN,
Hon. Secy., E. F. Allbless Leper Home, Trombay.

Bombay, Jan. 18.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the question of fires has lately come so startlingly before us, I would suggest that the committees of the different boarding schools and convents, look closely into the subject of the means of egress in their schools in the event of a panic. I visited the B. E. S. School at Byculla last year, and I was surprised to find that the boys were locked and barred in the upper 3rd floor dormitories at night. As this floor is almost all wood, the matter requires looking into on different grounds from that which required the "locking and barring." I daresay other public schools are just as bad, and I trust that the Educational and other official inspectors will for the future give the subject some of their attention. The public churches and chapels and hospitals will also require to be seen to now, and the doors and windows should particularly be made to open outwards, and be made wider, and in greater numbers if possible.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 18. G. W. S.

THE TELEGRAPH SIGNALLERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The usual Government holidays are enjoyed by all except the poor Telegraph signallers, and now, while all her Majesty's servants are thinking of the best way of enjoying the Jubilee holidays, the signallers, though not a whit less loyal and grateful, are quietly considering the probable amount of work they will have on that auspicious occasion. Of course, it cannot be helped, but could not the Government repair this necessary injustice by some other means, say, by granting a year's service to be counted towards pension?—Yours, &c.,

A SLAVE OF THE WIRE.

GAMBLING IN BOMBAY.

THE Hon. M. Melvill has framed a Bill to amend the Gambling Act of 1866 to extend operation to any local area in the territories subject to the Bombay Government. The following is the statement of subjects and reasons:—

The object of this Bill is to remove the limitation to the local operation of Bombay Act III. of 1866, an Act for the Prevention of Gambling, which is imposed by its section 1.

2. At the time when that Act was passed it was deemed expedient to restrict its operation to cities and towns of considerable size, and to the vicinity of railway stations. But the result of these limitations is that the Act is evaded by persons, who reside in the cities and towns in which it is in force, resorting for the purpose of gambling to places not very distant from those cities or towns and slightly more than three miles from a railway station. This evasion of the Act, as the law at present stands, Government are powerless to prevent, and much gambling takes place in consequence, which ought to be put a stop to.

3. The Bill proposes to amend sections 1 and 2 of the Act in such a manner as to make its provisions applicable, as at present, to all railway station-houses outside the city of Bombay and the vicinity thereof, and to enable Government to extend them from time to time to any other local area, except the city of Bombay. In the city of Bombay gambling is prevented by a separate enactment (Act XIII. of 1856, Sections 56 and 66).

THE SALVATION ARMY.

THE appeal made by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis on behalf of the fund for sending home the sick girls brought out by the Salvation Army has met with a sympathetic response. The sum of Rs. 190 has already been subscribed, but over Rs. 400 are still required. The following is a list of the subscriptions received by the Senior Chaplain up to yesterday afternoon:—

	Rs.
Cathedral Offertory	50
Helen	10
No. 2	25
J. Cotton	10
C. W. B.	5
A. G. L.	5
C. M. Luckhart	5
A. B. C.	30
F. S. & Co.	20
E. Miller	10
G. Martin	20
Total	Rs. 190

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me to contradict the statement made in the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis' letter, inserted in your issue of to-day, concerning the Salvation Army and the two young women in the European General Hospital.

The rev. gentleman states that "the Army will do nothing for them."

This is utterly untrue, as we have not ceased to persuade them to put themselves under our care that we might do our very utmost for them. The fact is, they severed themselves from the Salvation Army before reaching Bombay, and immediately on boarding the ship, told me their arrangements were already made, and that they should return to Canada. In proof of this, I give the following letter, which was placed in my hands by a first-class passenger on board the Clan McGregor on its arrival at the Prince's Dock:—

"S. S. Clan McGregor.—Colonel Taylor, Bombay.—Dear Sir,—Miss Leitch and Miss Nicholson have both placed themselves in my protection, and any future communication you may wish to have on the subject you will please send through my solicitors, Messrs. Wilks and Bland, Fort, Bombay.—Yours, &c. J. A. Dollon."

It was with the greatest difficulty, and only after giving the promise that I would not take them to the head-quarters of the Salvation Army, but to the hospital, that I could get possession of them and conveyed them there.

Notwithstanding this, up to the present moment the Salvation Army has not given them up, and although they tell us that they have friends who are willing to pay their hospital expenses, we have preferred to do so.—Yours, &c.,

J. P. TAYLOR,
Esplanade, Jan. 19. Chief of Staff.

[Mr. Taylor says that the Army has not given the young women up, and that it is willing to do its utmost for them. Does that "utmost" go as far as helping home a young woman, whose life is certified to be in danger if she remains with the Army?—ED., *B. G.*]

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT AND THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

PROPOSED VICTORIA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

THE following Resolution by the Government of Bombay, in the Educational Department, was issued last evening:—

Bombay Castle, 19th January, 1887.

Letter from his Excellency the Governor to the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, dated Shikarpur, January 12th, 1887.

"Government have considered carefully how they could best associate themselves with the movement set on foot by the Municipality to commemorate the Jubilee of her Majesty's auspicious reign. They have come to the conclusion that the most pressing want of the people of this presidency and of this city is an institution which will promote the efficiency and skill of the artisan.

'Government believe that a 'Victoria Technical Institute,' managed by a Board composed of 3 representatives of Government and 2 of the Municipal Council, 2 of the Ripon Fund, one of the Port Trust, one of the Chamber of Commerce, one of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, and one of the Jamsetjee Trustees will best answer the object and needs of the hour.

"His Excellency the Governor in Council is prepared to give a grant of Rs. 25,000 annually on approval of the 'programme and of the *personnel* of teachers and on such conditions as may further be deemed essential [illegible] possible, and to show my personal interest in this new educational departure, I am prepared under certain conditions to lend the greater part of Parel Government House to the new Institution.

"Government trust that the co-operation of all classes of the community in various parts of the presidency may eventually lead to an extension of the movement, which cannot however be started simultaneously in many places on account of the scanty resources at the disposal of Government."

RESOLUTION.—The enclosed letter from his Excellency the Governor should be delivered without loss of time to the Municipal Commissioner, with a request that he will at once communicate the contents—1st, To the Corporation, with a view to their consideration of the question of assigning to the proposed "Victoria Technical Institute" the sum of Rs. 80,000, which they have proposed to devote to a permanent object specially designated to commemorate the Jubilee year of her Majesty's accession to the throne.

2nd, To the Executive Committee appointed to collect funds in aid of the said permanent memorial.

2. The object which his Excellency the Governor in Council desires to further is one of which the public of Bombay has always evinced a warm interest, and he has every confidence that it will command their liberal and hearty support, as a material aid to the industrial prosperity of this presidency and as a fitting memorial of the loyalty of its capital city.

W. LEE-WARNER,
Acting Secretary to Government.

ARRIVAL OF TORPEDO BOATS.

Two new vessels for the Indian Marine, the s.s. Muzbee and the s.s. Tamil, arrived in harbour yesterday morning. They are intended for the purposes of harbour defence, and are known as the torpedo and sub-marine mining vessels. They were built at Cowes on the White's Patent Turnabout system, that is, they can be manœuvred astern as well as ahead. To give them this quality 20 feet of the keel is cut away from a little abaft the midship section, and she is fitted with two balance rudders, one abaft and one before the propeller. The Muzbee, Commander F. M. Barwick, has, with two other officers including the engineer, a crew of 20 men. She is of 34 net and 92 gross tonnage, and is fitted with torpedo engines, and compound service condensers by Belliss, which work up to 350 horse-power on a consumption of three tons of coal per day, and give a speed of eleven knots. The fact that she and her sister boat, the Tamil, of such small tonnage, did the voyage from England to Bombay without any serious accident, shows that these new additions to the Indian Marine have perfect stability. The Muzbee left Cowes on the 26th October and arrived at Portsmouth on the 27th. On the 4th November she anchored at Spithead, as the weather was threatening. On the 5th she got away, but outside the Needles experienced heavy weather, and as the gale increased she had to return to Portsmouth, where a number of other ships had also sought shelter. During the gale some damage occurred to her, and she had to put into Plymouth to dock and repair. On the 15th November she again left for Gibraltar in company with the Tamil. Fair weather was experienced all the way, and Gibraltar reached on the 24th of the same month. She set out on the 29th for Malta, and encountered very severe weather the whole way. The Muzbee behaved remarkably well through this trying time, though her steering gear broke down and she fell in the trough of the sea. The crew were thoroughly exhausted and knocked up through exposure. Malta, however, was reached on the 3rd December, and after a four days' stay there, she set out on the 7th for Port Said, enjoying no more favourable weather than that experienced before. She arrived at Port Said on the 11th and made Suez on the 13th December. Aden was set out for on the 14th and was reached on the 21st. Here she was detained for despatch duty between Zeyla and Aden. The Tamil and the Dalhousie arrived at Aden, and on the 9th the Muzbee and the Tamil started for this port, arriving here yesterday morning.

The Tamil has been built on the same lines as the Muzbee, and is under Commander R. D. Brownlow, who is assisted by a crew of 20 men. She will stay in Bombay a few days, and then proceed on duty to Rangoon, having been told off for mining and survey duty there. The Muzbee has been placed at the service of the Royal Engineers for the Harbour Defences, and Lieutenant Russell, R.E., will take charge of her. Admiral Richards, we understand, will inspect these new boats during the course of to-day.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

THE following is the full text of the address delivered by Mr. Justice West as Vice-Chancellor at the University Convocation on Tuesday evening:—

The Vice-Chancellor, who was received with cheers, said:—Gentlemen of the Senate,—On the occasion of your last assembling here in Convocation, I find, by a reference to his address, that my predecessor in office almost promised you that on this occasion you should be addressed by his Excellency the Governor of Bombay. It must be a subject of deep regret to you, as it certainly is to me, that his Excellency has been unable to fulfil on this occasion that engagement, if engagement it can be called, but that wish and desire certainly. He was unable to realise it owing to his other public duties, which have called him to another part of the presidency over which he rules. And with him unfortunately for us has also departed from Bombay for a time that lady, who fulfils so graciously and so gracefully her part in the not unimportant domestic duties, which devolve on the Governor of Bombay. (Applause.) We regret the absence of both of them very much, and it only remains for me to discharge as well as I can, however imperfectly, the duty which his Excellency and the exigencies of the situation have cast upon me. I will begin by what claims a word of tribute from a Vice-Chancellor of this University—from any one, who standing here feels the interest, which I do, and which you do in the welfare of the institution,—a tribute of kindly memory and regard to one, who stood here on many occasions and addressed many, who are sitting here now, always to your gratification and always with a deep interest in the welfare of this University, I mean, the late Hon. Mr. Gibbs. He, although not a profound scholar himself, always manifested a deep interest in the advancement of learning and scholarship in this presidency, and as Vice-Chancellor for many years of this University, he devoted himself to the institution with steady, regular, and unfailing interest and industry. He will never perish from the memory of those—and they are many—who have experienced his personal kindness, and I trust these few words of tribute will long remain recorded in the archives of this institution. Since I had the happiness of addressing the members of the Senate about four years ago, this institution has been daily, almost hourly, extending in its importance and its influence. If we compare the numbers of those who aspire to its degrees and to the earlier examinations, which lead up to those degrees now, with what they were four years ago, we observe a very vast increase. But more than that the studies have been extended, and as we hope improve, new institutions have been affiliated to the University, and those that were affiliated before have been extending and enlarging and elevating their course of instruction. Even within the last year, the course of study for the science degree has been revised and extended, and, I trust, very greatly improved by a committee, whose assiduity and devotion to duty in the performance of that arduous task claims the recognition of the members of the Senate in special, and of

examinations amongst these students, who are hereafter to be the representatives of intellect of India to the learned world. The Government, however, is not the only power or the only institution, which is responsible in a matter like this. In every Roman city of the ancient days there were establishments for the education of the people which were supported out of Municipal funds. Every great Municipality of the Roman Empire encouraged learning in its schools by liberal grants, by obtaining for the professors in those schools certain political privileges and titles, and by freeing them from Municipal taxes. (Hear, hear.) I believe that the professors in Bombay would highly appreciate an honour of that last kind. (Laughter and applause.) But whether the Municipality may feel itself disposed to violate all the canons of Political Economy or not, by conferring an exemption of that kind, I do say that the Municipality of Bombay might very well and with great advantage to the citizens it represents do something towards supporting three or four or six secondary schools of the first ranks, presided over by men of distinguished abilities and distinguished attainments, and teaching pupils sent into them along the two great lines of literary and scientific development, and then sending them so prepared into this University to make in this University an entirely new career for it, to set up a new standard, and to make the institution more and more worthy of the great place which, I believe, it occupies now and is destined to occupy in the future of India. (Applause.) That great interest is felt in this University amongst all the classes of the community in this presidency is sufficiently indicated from year to year by the endowments which it receives. Never, I believe, since this University began its career, since the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor addressed you from this place, has any occasion passed without the announcement of some endowments. This year the endowments are not large, but still the stream has not failed. They have been commemorated in the report which has been read to you, and they claim a word of gratitude from us. Dewan Manibhoy Jushbhoy, the committee for the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, and the committee for establishing a memorial to the late Mr. James Greaves, have made endowments which demand our recognition and our gratitude. But perhaps there are not a few here, who have a good deal of wealth to dispose of, whom we may remind that although a great deal has been done, a great deal more remains to be done, and there is still room for the munificence of our wealthy citizens. For instance, we have only to look round the enclosure of this noble building to see that a handsome railing round it would add to the beauty of the architectural effect of this magnificent pile. Again our University library, which has formed so pleasing a topic of discussion to the journalist some years back, and which may be destined to form a topic of their discussion still for some time to come, is really but the leavings of three or four old libraries, a collection of scraps and odds and ends. It has nothing of the systematic or complete in it, and I put it to you, gentlemen, who have wealth, and to gentlemen who shall read what I am now saying whether some portion of their riches would not be really well disposed of in adding to the treasures of the library by which all the citizens of Bombay might be benefited. (Applause.) Again we have been extending the range of our University examinations, we have been extending the theoretical sphere of its influence; but where are the professors, where are the teachers, who are to give life to this skeleton, who are to fill out this great outline and make our performance equal to the promises that we hold forth to the world? I think that for the completion of this University course it is obviously necessary that there should be constituted, in one at least of the colleges, a professor of the classical languages, Greek and Latin. Perhaps it is news to many of you that there is such a deficiency, but it does exist, and, I trust, it will not be suffered long to exist. Again those gentlemen who were so zealous in advocating the cause of the French language in the curriculum of this University are, I think, bound to go about amongst some of their wealthy friends and to urge them with all the influence they possess to establish a professorship of the French language and literature. No language and no literature could be more interesting, none could be more worthy of the expenditure of some of the superfluous wealth which is now rusting, actually rusting in the coffers of the wealthy of Bombay. Again we have established a degree in science, but it has unfortunately not proved very attractive hitherto, and the somewhat poor show in point of numbers of the gentlemen distinguished, as I have no doubt they are in their attainments, who have come up to take their degree of Bachelor of Science to-day, indicates that there is something wanting in the attractions as yet held out to a career in that line. I believe that as the system of technical education is extended the science degree will become of more and more importance, as it certainly ought to become. But in the meantime I will put it to those who have the means that they might do a great deal of good to their University and the department of applied science such as a chair in agricultural chemistry. Those who are desirous of filling out the great outline which is laid down of University studies here will find plenty of opportunities, and they can gratify their own individual taste in supporting or endowing this or that particular line of research or mental development without in any way affecting the special susceptibilities of any members of this institution. There was a city in ancient days founded by a great conqueror, —I am speaking of Alexandria—and when that great conqueror founded the city he established it as a gateway of communication and as a means of connection between the east and the west. That great city of commerce was the seat of a long line of kings. It had wealth beyond most cities of ancient world, and it was the favoured resort of many of the great potentates of the earth. It has occupied a great place in history, but the greatest place it has taken has been on account of its library, on account of its learned men, and on account of the philosophy and learning which grew up there, and which have left its name, whatever its future fate may be, imperishable in the intellectual history of mankind. Now in our day and in our age Bombay occupies quite an analogous position to that of Alexandria in the ancient world. Bombay is for us the gateway between the East and the West. There meet the men of various nations, and there they exchange their merchandise. There also then, I say, should be that interchange of thoughts and ideas by which Bombay, like Alexandria, will rise to a fame quite independent of the wealth of its citizens, and of any fate which may befall it. Here in Bombay, where converging races from the East and the West meet, should rise a school of scholarship and philosophy, which should make this city a worthy successor to the great city founded by Alexander the Great. Surely to forward such a work as this is an ambition worthy of the greatest and most distinguished of our citizens. I hope they will now and in all future time rise to the occasion, and it will be a part of their ambition—certainly it will be the noblest and purest part of their ambition —to endow the learned institutions, and especially the University in this city, with such gifts make them so rich, and furnish such encouragements to learning, research and study, that shall make Bombay the first city in Asia and second to none in the world. (Applause.) Let me remind these citizens that at the period of the *Renaissance* in Europe, which corresponds very much in many ways to the awakening of thought and intellectual light, which is now making its way in India, the citizens of the great cities were lavish in their gifts and in their expenditure for the encouragement of learning. The great merchants of Florence, as some of their day-books, their "*mels*," preserved down to our own time show, not only had their correspondence in all parts of the world for gathering up rich merchandise, but also to seek out learned men and to send home valuable manuscripts. There is an example for our citizens to follow. Again I find at the same stage in the world's progress that a city like Bologna had spent half of its municipal funds in support of its University. Now I should like to go to the Municipal Council of Bombay, and ask them what they would say to expending fifteen lakhs per annum on the University of Bombay. (A laugh and applause.) In these days when there are so many calls on the funds of the Municipality as on those of individuals, no one looks for such liberality as that. But something at least might be done, and certainly when we look to the history of great cities in the past, it can hardly be said to be an improper disposition of Municipal funds, when at any rate within moderate limits, they are expended on the advancement of learning literature. Padua, another great city, supported at one time thirty professors in its University, professors of law and medicine and general literature. Now, if the Municipality of Bombay would undertake to support in this institution even one-half of that number, I am sure that the community would be extremely grateful, and this institution would derive the greatest possible benefit from such liberality. But at the same time the Municipalities of Italy at the period of the *Renaissance* were so liberal in their gifts in aid of learning, there was still a field left for the princes and nobles and chiefs of that country, and there is still a field left for the princes and nobles and chiefs of India to do a great deal for the University of Bombay. It will be familiar to those of you who have read the history of that great period of the re-awakening of European life and knowledge that the new learning was but somewhat coldly received by the Universities themselves, which by that time after a period of three or four centuries of activity had already sunk pretty deep into the ruts of routine. It was in the courts of Popes and of the princes and nobles of Italy that the great scholars found means for carrying on their studies, and the Universities which were somewhat chary of receiving them found to their cost afterwards that the wave of learning had in the long run passed them by and left them stranded. Here is an example for the chiefs in India, and especially chiefs who have any relation to the presidency of Bombay. Here is an institution which would be in no wise zealous of anything they can do for learning. It invites them to come into its arms and to go hand in hand along with them in the work of assisting and promoting learning, literature, and science. I suppose there are few chiefs of higher rank, who would not give a lakh or even two or five lakhs for an addition of one gun to their salutes. I do not ask these gentlemen in any way to despise the salute which shows the respect felt for them by the Paramount Power in India. Far from it. But I ask them to win a still greater and nobler salute by giving a lakh or two or five to an institution of this kind, and then on every occasion of their entering this building, and showing their face among the community to which they belong, they will receive the noblest salute of a people's applause. (Applause.) I would fain see on every one of the entablatures of this hall, in which we are assembled, a tablet containing the names of chief after chief, hereditary donors of bounties to this University, hereditary benefactors, who would within its sacred walls find a nobler *Walhallah* than anything that northern mythical imagination can conceive, where instead of drinking mead out of the skulls of their slain foes, they would move about in ideal society, one with the other, an ideal body of benefactors worthy of the recollection and almost of the worship of those who in future generations will flock into this hall, as they have done to-day to take their degrees and to receive the recognition of those who come to witness the proceedings. Now, I daresay, that the benefactions which I have had to acknowledge to-day, would have been somewhat greater than they have been, but for some degree of uncertainty and of a certain misgiving which pervades the mind of the community at this moment as to the future of education in this country. We have recently seen one educational institution very materially changed in its conditions. We see, or we think we see, a sort of sword of Damocles hanging over another institution, which is much prized by the community. I do not venture at all to question the policy, from a strictly political point of view, which dictates the movements of Government in this respect. But it may be allowed to us as an University, however great and emergent the necessity may be, to express our regret that any evil fate should befal institutions such as these, and that is an evil fate we consider, which severs them from the control and the support of Government. (Applause.) We think, we members of this University, and I am sure I am speaking the feelings of nearly all, if not all, who are assembled here, think that it is desirable in the present state of education in India that there should not be a total severance of the Government from the educational institutions. No doubt in England, with its peculiar history and with a special individual character which has been developed there, the Government may sever itself from schools and institutions for higher education. But a great deal of that depends on the special circumstances of the history of England, and we think that those circumstances may not exist here, and that, therefore, the reasons why a particular line of policy may be expedient in England, at least deserves fresh examination and review before they are applied without further consideration to the circumstances of India. (Applause.) However, in saying what I have said, I would not be understood for a moment as calling in question the necessities which press on the Government at this moment. We are living in a period of very great financial pressure; every one knows so much as that; but no one feels it, I am sure, so acutely as the Government. Moreover, the Government is called on at this moment to consider what aid it can give to the advancement of technical education, and this is a matter of vast importance. Technical education is that on which a great deal of the future development of this country depends. It is one of the most striking phenomenon of the day, the swift advance of the European countries in applying the resources of science to the advancement of technical education; and we cannot any more than England afford to be left behind in the competition and race for progress in this line. The Government must do what it can to support technical education, and technical education, on its own behalf, even if there were no competition and no stress of necessity, has great and paramount claims to the support of the Government and the community itself. It is through technical education that the riches of the world are brought to our feet, that the weak are made strong, and the poor rich, and that the fainting soul receives the lightning like of communication that gives it peace. All these things are owing to the application of science in our day, and who shall therefore, say that it does not deserve the sympathy and support of the enlightened men of the community? The Government in supporting it deserves our sympathy, and if sacrifices must be made for it in some directions, we must be reasonable and enlightened enough to see that the Government itself is in a stress, and submit to the necessity in the hope that better times will come. This subject of technical education as hitherto been, I must say, somewhat lamely handled as far as one can gather from what has appeared in public by the Government. It seemed almost sometimes as if they had called up a Frankensteins, and were afraid to look the subject in the face, and as if they in a world nait realised. So much has been talked and so little has been done in this great and important sphere of activity! But, I hope, that ere long something like a beginning shall be made, and step by step we shall rise through those middle principles on which Bacon has dilated as being so important in connection with the progress from the lower to an higher, that by degrees we shall have technical schools to advance our humbler students to a perfect grasp of what they now but faintly appreciate and also that the masters and managers of factories and agriculture on the larger scale will be furnished with that higher education which is so essential and which comes into close communication with the higher sciences. It is at this highest point that technical education comes into connection with the University and polytechnic institutions. Whether the one or the other should be the culminating point is a problem which has been resolved in different ways by the thinking and practical minds of Europe. One thing, however, is certain, that whether a polytechnic institution or University should be the ultimate point of education, a preparatory system laying the groundwork of general literature and science can do nothing but good. That instruction in general literature and general science, according to the conceptions which have prevailed, and which I think must be sound, has been allowed hitherto to the Universities, and I think that whatever might be the result, from other points of view the University itself would largely gain by an addition to its forces in the department of science. There is no doubt that mere learning and philosophy faint and fade and wither in the absence of contact with positive science. That has been illustrated by many instances, and not least by the Universities of Italy to which I have made reference. No University can afford to put itself out of touch with the general movement of thought in the world, and when the general movement is proceeding along the line of science, it is fatal to any institution, be it ever so capable and learned in other ways, to let itself fall out of communication with that movement. Then, I say, that it is in the University that we should, for the benefit of the Universities, and I think, of the community, have those professors of science who will furnish to the professors of technology means of carrying on their teaching with the greater benefit. These professors of science should be men specially devoted to their subject; they should be men not engaged in many different occupations, but there should be in them, in order that they may attain perfection in their own pursuit, that specialization of labour, that devotion to single subject of study which it would be impossible for any one engaged in our ordinary profession, or in any ordinary business to have. The professor of a particular subject, as of Chemistry in an University, must give himself up to that one subject. At the same time mixed trades and professions on account of their involving attention to a great many subjects are in themselves almost incapable of being taught in an University; you require a combination of qualities, a readiness of resources, and an application of very various species of information for the purpose of carrying on any buisness which is not best learnt in an University or not learnt there at all, but must be learnt in the practice of the profession and of the business itself. Therefore, I say, that although the scientific part of an education can best be communicated in the University, and by University teachers of the highest rank, yet as for the mixed business and professions but little can be done in the Universities except laying the foundations. These remarks apply especially to the University of Bombay, and I hope, that while technical education is being advanced by the Government while it will be accompanied side by side with a large endowment for pure science in the University, and that from out of the studies and the lecture rooms of the professors of science will proceed a large number of men, who will then apply their scientific attainments to the instruction of those who again, in the descending scale, will communicate that fertilizing stream to the members of the community who must needs apply it for their ordinary avocations. These are the chief remarks that occur to me on this occasion. Gentlemen of the Senate, I had intended to say something at greater length on the position which Indian Universities have now attained, on the great services they have rendered to the community amongst whom they are placed, on the duties which devolve upon them, and on the great future which is before them. The topic, I find, is somewhat too extensive and too important to be treated at this stage of my address to you. I will reserve it, if ever I have the opportunity on some other occasion of addressing you, and I will say no more on the present occasion than to remind my younger hearers, in whom we all feel so much interested, that whether in the field of science or in the field of literature, there is a certain exaltation of spirit required,—and that can be attained by attachment to a great institution of this kind, which brings out the noblest abilities into splendid activity—that they owe to this institution and to their country great services on account of their attachment to the University, that they should make their position in it the means of guarding and guiding them amidst the manifold temptations of life—(hear, hear)—that they should remember that in the literary field especially, a great literature implies a great and noble people, that the literature of a nation reflects the prevailing thoughts, passions, tendencies, and aspirations of its people, as these are reflected by men of genius, and therefore, as the nature of a people is higher, purer and richer, so will their literature be higher, purer, and richer, and the more will that nation have to contribute to the wisdom, and the elevation, and the prosperity of mankind. (Applause.) Then, I say, love your country and your people. Let the motive to push forward their welfare be ever and ever the monitor of your souls, and resolve that in the future of the world this country which, in the past has played so important a part, shall now recover it and be amongst the greatest of the earth. (Loud cheers.)

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Corporation was held yesterday, Captain Henry Morland presiding.

THE SURPLUS CASH BALANCE.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said that, having passed the budget grants under all the heads at the two previous meetings of the Corporation, they had now only to pass a resolution as to the way in which the surplus balance was to be expended. He proposed that exclusive of the cash balance required by law and of the one lakh already granted towards the celebration of the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress, and exclusive of the grant for new works and reserve funds for the Nesbit Lane overbridge, Rs. 65,000, and the Municipal building fund Rs. 50,000, the available surplus be passed at Rs. 3,45,466; that before any expenditure was incurred on the new works the lists and estimates thereof approved of by the Town Council be submitted to the Corporation for sanction.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Vundravandas Purshotamdas

Captain Selby said he would take that opportunity to say that he did not in the least understand the other day that the sum of Rs. 80,000 had been actually voted for the Jubilee celebrations. He had understood then, and he understood still, that the Corporation had merely expressed its readiness to vote Rs, 80,000 if a proper object were found for it.

The Chairman: Quite so.

Captain Selby, continuing, said that it seemed to him very unlikely that a proper object would be found and money would be expended on it within the next official year. It was, therefore, not quite necessary to provide that sum in the budget. The next subject to which he wished to call their special attention was that neither Government, nor the Corporation, now any public body, had any right whatever to raise more revenue than was required for the legitimate revenue charges. (Hear, hear.) He thought the sooner the Municipality, either by way of a commission or otherwise, settled to what extent capital works should be a charge on current revenue, that is to say, to what extent it was fair to charge the present generation with works which would be enjoyed for all time, the better. They must be aware that he had much to do at present with the two big railways terminating in Bombay. Now the practice in those railways was that a work was very small, costing about a thousand or two thousand rupees, though it was undoubtedly a new work, and not merely a renewal or replacement or repair, it was allowed to be charged to capital. But if the sum exceeded that particular limit, then the money was not paid out of current revenue, but out of the capital which was to be borrowed in England. The Municipality had no earthly right to use the surplus cash balance for large capital works. If their revenue was too big for their actual current revenue needs, the proper thing to do was to reduce the taxation. That was his opinion, and as it was quite different from that which had been very widely stated in the papers and other places, he left it due to himself to put his own record. He did not think their present cash balance was too large. But he thought it was in the highest degree necessary to settle to what extent capital works should be met out of current revenue.

Dr. Blaney remarked that he did not see in the resolution before them the reserve which the Corporation had agreed to make out of the surplus fund with reference to the reduction in the consolidated rate.

The chairman observed that the amount which was stated as representing the cash balance was reduced to the extent of the amount they had lost in consequence of that reduction.

Dr. R. N. Khory said that when the consolidated rate was raised, it was distinctly understood that the increase was for the Tansa works, and it was on that account that the town duties were also enhanced. (Hear, hear.) But the rate was now reduced in the face of that understanding, and he asked what would be the prestige or credit of the Municipality if business

Mr. Dosabhoy said that by the reduction in the consolidated rate the surplus had been so much reduced, and now he did not see how it could be reserved again, as was proposed by Dr. Blaney.

The Acting Commissioner said that the surplus balance they had now to deal with was what they had in hand after providing all the charges necessary for the Tansa loan. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Blaney then moved an amendment that the sum of Rs. 1,26,000 reserved by the Corporation from the available surplus be passed as available for deficiencies of revenue which might occur consequent on the reduction of three-quarter per cent in the consolidated rate.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. N. B. Suntook.

Mr. R. N. Khote said that by reducing the consolidated rate, there was a loss to the revenue of Rs. 1,26,000. The surplus cash balance, as shown by the budget before that reduction was made, was Rs. 5,09,000. As they had saved Rs. 60,000 from the street improvement grant, the actual loss consequent on the reduction in the consolidated rate was about Rs. 66,000. That sum being deducted from the surplus, the amount stood at about Rs. 435, which, when the one lakh for the Jubilee celebrations was deducted from it, came to Rs. 3,35,000. This was the balance shown in Mr. Dosabhoy's proposition. But out of this sum they had to reserve Rs. 65,000 for the Nesbit Lane overbridge and Rs. 50,000 for the Municipal building, and, therefore, the nett surplus that would be available for new works would be Rs. 2,30,466. As for Dr Blaney's proposal, it was absurd to be asked to reserve what they had already lost by the reduction. (Hear, hear.)

On a division the amendment was lost, only about three members voting for it; and the original proposition was carried.

THE LATE MR. F. W. FORDE.

The Chairman moved "that the Corporation records with regret its sense of the loss it has sustained by the death of the late Mr. Arthur W. Forde, M.I.C.E., who, as consulting engineer to the Municipality, during a period extending over many years, rendered valuable services to the city. The chairman was sure they would all agree in bearing testimony to the good work done by Mr. Forde, and said that it would be some comfort to his surviving relatives to know that his services were so appreciated and regarded by them. (Hear, hear.) He suggested that a copy of the resolution should be forwarded to Mrs. Forde and Mr. Brownlow Forde.

In the absence of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, who was to second the motion, it was seconded by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and carried unanimously.

THE SYSTEM OF HOUSE-CONNECTIONS.

A letter was submitted from Mr. N. H. Gheesta and others, praying that further proceedings against them might be stopped in the matter of making new drain-connections to their houses at Parel Road until the drainage system of that locality was finally settled. The applicants contended that these connections should not be made until the first section of the drainage is completed and declared successful.

Dr. Blaney proposed that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to furnish the Corporation with detailed plans and estimates of the house connections for the houses which were to be sewered by the new Parel drain. The speaker reminded the Corporation of a resolution they had on a former occasion passed unanimously to the effect that the Municipality should bear the expenses of the house connections in the first section.

The chairman said, that in accordance with the Act, it rested with the Commissioner, and not with the Corporation, to settle the matter. If, however, Dr. Blaney entertained a different opinion, he might give a notice of his motion.

Dr. Blaney: I will, Sir.

Col. Merewether then proposed, and Mr. H. Hakim seconded, that the applicants be informed that action in the matter rested with the Commissioner.

Mr. Eknath R. Khote thought the Executive had no right whatever to ask the applicants to make these connections, and make them at their own cost. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman: It is laid down in the Act that we have a right.

Mr. Khote said it would be highly improper and unfair to drag these petitioners into Court for the non-compliance of the orders of the Executive, which were not only premature but also arbitrary.

The Acting Commissioner said the explanation he wanted to give would, perhaps, help to clear away some cobwebs. It was true that in the first drainage section the house connections were completed at the expense of the Municipality. But no such resolution had yet been come to with regard to the particular district to which the applicants referred. It was known as the Agripada section of the drainage scheme, and the sullage there partly found its way into cesspools and partly into the Agripada drain. Now this drain was in a horrible condition sometime ago, and the whole of the section was accordingly provided with pipe sewers, in order to bring it within the terms of section 174. According to that section, wherever there was a pipe sewer within a hundred feet of the premises, the house connections can be enforced. The pipe sewers having now been laid down, if they did not compel house owners to carry out the connections, or if the Corporation did not do so themselves, the whole of the money spent on the Ripon Road and the Clark Road ovoid sewers, and on the whole intermediate system of pipe sewers would be wholly lost. Action in the matter had been taken by Mr. Ollivant himself, who no doubt thought that in the absence of any definite resolution of the Coporation, he was justified in using the powers given him by the Act, rather than allow the whole disirict to remain in a very bad sanitary condition. Under the powers given by section 174 the Commissioner said that notices had been issued and the defaulters would be prosecuted. If the Corporation undertook the expenditure for making these house connections, the expenditure, roughly speaking, would be about a lakh and a quarter.

Mr. Sayani moved an amendment to the effect that having heard the remarks of the Acting Commissioner it was desirable to postpone the matter till the first meeting after Mr. Ollivant's return.

Dr. DeSouza seconded the amendment.

Colonel Merewether withdrew his motion in favour of the amendment, which was carried unanimously.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

On the motion of Dr. Cowasjee, the following report of the Health Officer for the third quarter of 1886 was recorded.

Exclusive of still-born, 4,971 deaths were registered during the quarter, being 305 less than in the last quarter and 500 less than in the corresponding months of the past year. The death-rate is equal to 25·71 per 1,000 of population calculating on the census of 1881, and 23·04 by allowing for the increase of population since 1881. Examining the statistics according to place of birth, we find that 2,991 persons, including still-born, were born in Bombay, that 2,271 were born outside of Bombay, and that the place of birth of 29 persons could not be ascertained. The fever mortality is 317 less than in the last quarter and 282 less than in corresponding quarter of the past year, and 258 less than the average of the five years preceding. Of the total deaths from fevers, 972 were referred to remittent fever, being 245 less than in the last quarter and 207 less than in the corresponding quarter of last year; 274 deaths were ascribed to simple continued fever, 24 to ague and 5 to enteric fever. In all, 1,275 deaths were ascribed to fevers. From measles 87 deaths were registered during the quarter, being 198 less than in the last quarter but 38 more than in the corresponding period of last year. The mortality from cholera is the same as that in the preceding three months, but 102 less than in the corresponding quarter of last year. There were only 8 cases, 5 proved fatal. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system were 53 less than in the last quarter and 26 less than in the corresponding period of last year; 901 deaths were registered under the head of diseases of he respiratory system: of these, 568 were ascribed to bronchitis, being 54 less than in the last quarter and 56 less than in the corresponding quarter of 1885, and 179 to pneumonia, being 23 less than in the preceding three months and 11 less than in the corresponding quarter of last year. To diseases of the digestive system 580 deaths were ascribed, being 79 more than in the last quarter but 53 less than in the corresponding months of the past year. Of the deaths from diseases of the digestive system, 317 were referred to diarrhœa, being 60 more than in the previous quarter and 26 more than in the corresponding period of last year; 134 were ascribed to dysentery, being 15 more than in the last quarter and 51 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1885; to all other diseases of the digestive sestem 129 were referred. From small-pox only one death was registered, being 12 less than in the second quarter. From diseases of the nervous system 554 deaths were registered, being 95 more than in the last quarter, but 88 less than in the corresponding period of the past year. The mortality from phthisis is 59 more than in the previous quarter, but 73 less than in the corresponding period of last year. From diseases of the generative stystem 48 deaths were registered, being 13 more than in the last quarter and 4 more than in the corresponding quarter of the past year. To diseases of the circulatory system 39 deaths were referred, being 2 less than in the preceding three months and 1 less than in the corresponding quarter of 1885. To diseases of the urinary system 16 deaths were ascribed, being 10 less than in the last quarter and 8 more than in the corresponding period of 1885. 31 deaths were ascribed to dropsy, being 5 more than in the last quarter and 1 more than in the corresponding months of last year. 22 deaths were referred to affections of the organs of locomotion and cellular tissue, being 20 less than in the preceding quarter. 19 deaths were due to leprosy. To diseases of the cutaneous system 6 deaths were ascribed, being 6 less than in the last quarter and 12 less than in the corresponding quarter of last year. 3 premature births were registered. To old age and debility 385 deaths were ascribed, being 90 more than in the previous quarter. Two deaths from accidents and violence [illegible] more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year and 1 more than in the preceding quarter; 21 deaths were ascribed to poisoning, being 3 more than in the last quarter and 8 more than in the corresponding quarter of the past year; of the deaths from poisoning, 10 were suicidal and 10 accidental, of the latter 2 were from snake-bite. The deaths from drowning were 3 more than in the second quarter of this year and 14 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year; 10 were suicidal, 18 accideatal, and in 5 instances the circumstances under which death took place were not known.

The rate of motality of the chief races living in the city is shown below. The greatest improvement is observed in the mortality amongst the Parsi population, the death-rate is 3·8 per 1,000 less than in the last quarter:—

	Per 1,000 of population.
Hindus	23·66
Hindus, low-caste	30·86
Mussulmans	30·83
Parsis	21·97
Europeans	23·34

The infant mortality is 335 less than in the last quarter; 2,270 children under 5 years of age died.

	No. of deaths.	Per 1,000 of populatiou.
Under 1 year	1,572	277·73
„ 2 years	414	104·84
„ 3 years	154	43·72
„ 4 years	74	21·62
„ 5 years	56	14·40

At the burying and burning grounds of the city, 3,460 bodies were buried, 1,536 burnt, and 295 conveyed to the Towers of Silence. 3,686 living—1,825 males 1,791 females—and 320 still-born births were registered. The birth-rate is equal to 17·08 per 1000, allowing for the increase of population since 1881, and 19·06 on the census of 1881.

The Corporation then adjourned.

THE MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

THE Bombay Ratepayers' and Residents' Association have sent the following representation to the Corporation:—

Gentlemen,—As the Municipal Budget for the year 1887-88 is now before you for discussion, we are desired by the Managing Committee of the Bombay Ratepayers' and Residents' Association to invite your attention to the increasing expenditure of the Municipality in some Departments, and to the desirability of retrenching it, where it can be safely done without in any way lessening the efficiency of the service.

2. We should of course have submitted our remarks earlier, but though we had asked officially for a copy of the Budget and were promised one when ready, none has been sent to us yet and so, not only have we been unable to approach the Corporation with our communication earlier, but have now to confine our attention only to the expenditure side which remains to be considered by you.

The Income estimated for the coming year is Rs. 50,83,060 while the total expenditure is estimated at Rs. 49,83,050, leaving a surplus of Rs. 1,00,000. The Budget for the year 1879 when the new Act came into operation showed a total expenditure of...Rs. 31,56,850

In 1883-84 it amounted to ..... „ 38,47,988

and now for 1887-8 it stands at..... „ 49,83,050

3. The estimated expenditure for the ensuing year is thus ..... „ 18,26,200

more than what it was in 1879 and Rs. 11,35,062 more than in 1883-84.

4. We annex herewith a tabulated statement showing the expenditure under the different heads in the years 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883-4, 1884-5, 1885-6, 1886-7 1887-8, and as budgeted for the year 1887-8.

5. We beg specially to draw your attention to a few of the items included in the statement above referred to.

Deputy Health Officer.—The late Officer Mr. Brunton who held the post for nearly 12 years and performed his duties satisfactorily was paid Rs. 600 per month, and the Committee beg respectfully to suggest that the present incumbent's salary should be kept at that figure and not to raise it as proposed to Rs. 900 by annual increments of Rs. 50 per mensem.

6. Special Assistant to the Municipal Commissioner.—In the Assessment Department under the head of Tobacco Duties collection establishment, there appears the "Special Assistant to the Municipal Commissioner" merely for the examination of Revenue accounts and checking refunds, on a salary of Rs. 600 per month. The Committee think that this duty may well be performed by the General Refund Officer, who draws Rs. 250 per month, with a slight increase, and his assistants who form an establishment by themselves, or it may be divided between them and the Controller's Office as may be found practicable.

7. From the statement above referred to, it will be seen that the expenditure has increased considerably in many departments, and as a consequence taxation has to be kept up at a high rate which makes the cost of living and rents, even for such wretched accommodation as they can get, very heavy for the bulk of the people and a reduction of expenditure in several of these departments at least is feasible and desirable in the interest of the great body of the ratepayers. We are therefore desired to suggest respectfully that you will be good enough to appoint a Committee from your body to ascertain how far the increase is absolutely necessary and whether or not any retrenchments can be made without lessoning the efficiency of the service.

We have submitted these remarks after such study of the Budget privately obtained on loan as we could give to its details. If on that account our proposals are not considered worthy of adoption at once, we have to suggest that the consideration of the increases proposed, be held over pending the enquiry as aforesaid by a Committee, as it is many years since such an enquiry was made, and it is by such an enquiry only, that the question can be fairly settled between the servants of the Municipality and the Ratepayers. It would be preferable, if there were in the Committee, along with the Members of the Corporation, some Government officials and also some men of business, as their knowledge and experience would prove of much value.—We beg to remain, gentlemen, your most obedient servants.

THOMAS LIDBETTER,
FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE,
Hon. Secretaries,
Bombay Ratepayers' and Residents' Association.

CRUELTY TO A WIFE.

YESTERDAY, at the Girgaum Police Court, Sewram Ganoo, a labourer, was brought up on remand and charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with having, on the 22nd December last, voluntarily caused hurt to Bhagoo, his wife, by branding her with a heated iron ladle.

The evidence for the prosecution went to show that the accused and the prosecutrix were not living in good terms for some time past. On the night of the date in question, after retiring for the night, the accused secured the door, tied his wife's hands and feet, stripped her, and after heating the iron ladle, branded her on several parts of her body. On the following morning he released her and put her to bed, where she was lying in great agony. On the 24th December an uncle, named Babajee, came to see her, when she complained to him of the outrage, who reported it to the police and had the accused arrested, the complainant being meanwhile removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she remained under treatment up to the 3rd inst. Dr. Gallagher, the House Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital, said the woman was brought to the hospital on the 24th December last. She had been branded in twenty-nine places, the brands varying in length from 1½ to 6 inches. Some of them were severe. She was discharged on the 3rd January. The marks of branding were such as might have been caused by the handle of the iron spoon now produced. The disfigurement on the face is not likely to be permanent. When she was brought to the hospital she was in a deal of pain, quite prostrate, cold in the extremities, and with a failing pulse.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and said he was an eye-witness to her committing a bad act, but had no witnesses to substantiate his statement.

In disposing of the case, the Magistrate remarked that the case was one of gross cruelty. Even if the prosecutrix were guilty of the misconduct imputed to her by the accused, he could not be allowed to take the law into his own hands in the way he had done. There was however no proof of any such misconduct, and his Worship thought he was fully justified in passing the maximum punishment which he was empowered by law to inflict. The accused was thereupon sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

PUBLIC CONVEYANCES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

BOMBAY Act No. VI. of 1863, an Act for the regulation of Public Conveyances, has been extended by Government, under the power conferred by its section 34 in this behalf, to several towns and military cantonments in the mofussil of this presidency; but it is found that, owing to the restricted definition of the term "public land conveyance", given in section 1 of the Act, its provisions are not so extensively applicable in those towns and cantonments as is desirable.

The reason for this is that in provincial towns and places, a large proportion of the vehicles available for hire by the public do not ply about the streets for hire, but are kept by their owners in private premises, and are only let out when sent for.

The vehicles referred to are in all respects public conveyances, and differ only from those to which the Act applies in that their owners do not find it profitable, in the small towns and places where they are kept, to let them ply for hire.

A Bill (No 3 of 1877) has been prepared, therefore, for the purpose of bringing such vehicles in provincial towns and places under the same control and supervision as public conveyances which ply for hire. And the opportunity has been taken of enabling Government to exempt any class of vehicles in such towns or places from all or any of the provisions of the Act.

H. M.'S TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

H. M.'s INDIAN MARINE TROOPSHIP CROCODILE, 4,173 tons, Commander H. J. Carr, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 21st December last. She called on her way at and sailed from Queen's Town on the 23rd December, Malta on the 1st inst., Port Said on the 5th, and Suez on the 7th inst. She has brought 70 officers, 10 women, 2 children, 1,101 men, 15 women, and 21 children of the 2nd Durham L. I. and other details. The names of the officers are as follows:—From Portsmouth.—Capt Harrison, 2nd Durham; Conductor Owen, Bl P W D; Major Rosster, R A; Capt Kitchener, W Yorks Regt; Col Ward, 2nd Scots Rifles; Capt and Qr-Mr Hunt, 2nd Middlesex Regt; Bde-Surg Davies and Surg Major Wilson, Med Staff; Rev Quinn, Chaplain; Lieuts Williams, Devon Regiment, and Moore, 1st Border Regt; Surg Hall, Med Staff; Lieuts Phillipson, Drag Guards, Anderson, 3rd Drag Guards, Richards, 17th Lancers, Payne and Buck, 2nd D L I, and Mylne, 2nd Lincoln; Capt Conran, A P Dept; Lieut Jackson, 2nd Bl Scots; Surg Lavie, Med Staff; Lieut Rawlinson, 17th Lancers; Majors Lambert, 2nd Rl Scots and Brackenbury, R A; Capt Batfield, R A; Lieuts Nichol, Woodifield, Ouseley, and Labalmondiere, R A; Surg-Major Creyk, Med Staff; Capt Crofts, 2nd Hauts Regt; Lieuts Triggs, 3rd Drag Guards, Swayne, 2nd Somerset, Fairlough, 2nd Oxford L I, Humfrey, 2nd Bedford, Behernd, 2nd W Riching, and Luke, R E; Surg Hudson, Bl Med Dept; Lieuts Dyas, 2nd Hauts Regt, and Oakes, 2nd M Fus; wife of Surg-Major Francis, 2nd Durham L I; and Miss Ogilvie, Bl Staff Corps. From Malta.—Lieut L H Walker, 1st D C L I. From Queen's Town.—Major Mayhew, Capt Beresford, and Lieut Phillips, Rl W Fus; Major B Kreany, 2nd Muns Fus; Capt Armitage, S W Borders; Lieuts Hogg, 1st Count Rgers, and Kendall, Rl Dub Fus; Capt Kincaid, Rl I Fus; Lieut Blacken, 2nd Muns Fus; Surg Tate, Med Staff; wife of Bde-Surg J Davis; sister-in-law of Sub-Inspr of Army Schools Kidd. From Suez.—Col E R Coker, Pay-Mr L R Dowdall, Major C S Peyton, Capts H D Roster and W M Menzies, Lieut and Adjut J E Searle, Lieuts C T A Cooper, S S Long, C E Wilson, F Tweddell, and C M Mathews, 2nd Dur L I; Lieuts W C Lockhart-Mure, M D G Jones, H J E Curvis, and A C Bragg, H L Gordon, 2nd Div L I; Qr-Mr W J Qualtrough, Surg-Major J Francis, Band-Mr D Healy, and School-Mr J Splane, 2nd Dur L I; Capt Grierson, R A; and Lieuts Hussey, R H A, and Pearse, 1st Welsh Regt.

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IF one could decrease the desire of the English Governments for money by more clamouring, then we could, to some extent, support the Congress. But without this desire for money why should the English remain in India? Brother, can you tell us from the core of your heart, if the questions of morality and money arise in your mind simultaneously, which one will appear stronger to you? You are called on when the English want to manage business with less expense. You cannot terrify the English, on the other hand you are deceived. The Civil Service Commission has not been appointed for your sake, and the Parliament

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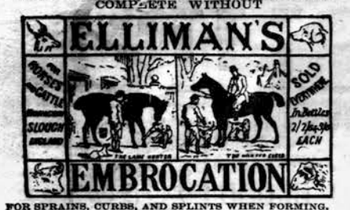

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